THE CONNECTICUT
ECONOMIC DIGEST

Vol.7 No.7 A joint publication of the Connecticut Department of Labor & the Connecticut Department of Economic and Community Development

JULY 2002

ARTICLES

ALSO INSIDE

In May...

- Employment ..... up 5,700
- Unemployment rate 3.7%
- Housing permits ..... up 13.8%

Making Sense of Census

By Mark Prisloe, Senior Economist, DECD

Recently released data from the Census 2000 containing demographic data, as well as selected information about social, economic, and housing characteristics, paints an often interesting and sometimes startling portrait of Connecticut—compared with the Connecticut we saw 10 years ago.

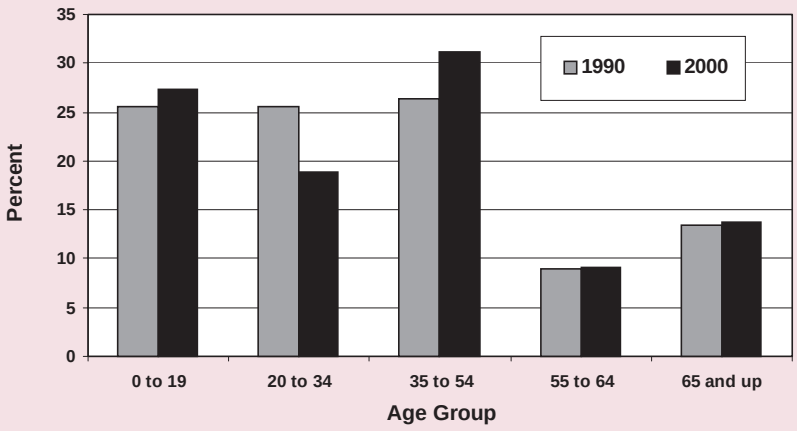
For starters, our population has grown to a level that now exceeds both 1980 and 1990 levels and has grown faster than all estimated inter-census projections for those decades. Connecticut's population grew 3.6 percent over the decade, to 3,405,565 in 2000, making it the 29th most populous state in the nation. Overall, the data suggests a Connecticut population that is older, more educated, more diverse, with less income (although still the highest in New England), more heavily mortgaged, commuting longer to work, and less employed.

The labor force shrank by two percent from 1,804,457 in 1990 to 1,765,319 in 2000. Those "not in the labor force" rose by 9 percent from 812,290 in 1990 to 886,997 in 2000. The economy has also undergone a structural shift. The number of service occupations increased significantly, while employment in manufacturing continued to decline from 1990 to 2000. Employment in manufacturing fell by 29 percent from 346,552 in 1990 to 246,607 in 2000. Median household income declined 0.4 percent, or $213, from an inflation-adjusted $54,148 in 1990 to $53,935 in 2000. Poverty increased for persons 18 and over from 5.6 to 7.0 percent.

General Demographics

Let us consider each of the demographic profiles in turn. In

Connecticut Percent Distribution by Age Group



SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census

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The views expressed by authors are theirs alone and do not necessarily reflect those of the Departments of Labor or Economic and Community Development.

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May, the Census Bureau released four tables for a number of states including Connecticut. Table DP-1, the first of the four "demographic profiles" focuses on "General Demographic Characteristics." For example, the male/female ratio in the population essentially has not changed. Males were 48.5 percent of the total in 1990 and 48.4 percent in 2000. Females comprised 51.5 percent in 1990 and 51.6 in 2000.

The age distribution of Connecticut residents is somewhat changed in 2000 from 1990, with greater representation at both ends of the age spectrum. The percentage of those under age 19 increased from 25.7 percent in 1990 to 27.2 percent in 2000, while those 65 and older also increased, from 13.6 to 13.8 percent. Age groups in the middle experienced some changes, with a smaller percentage of people aged 20 to 34, and a greater percentage aged 35 to 54. The percentage of the population between the ages of 55 and 64 was virtually unchanged. (See Chart on the front page.)

The median age rose a dramatic nine percent from 34.4 in 1990 to 37.4 in 2000. Connecticut is the seventh oldest state in the nation, clearly a state with an aging population.

A comparison of population by race between 1990 and 2000 must consider that individuals could only report one race in the 1990 census but could report themselves as belonging to one or more races in the 2000 census. In Connecticut in 2000, 2.2 percent of the population belonged to two or more racial categories. Keeping this in mind, the white population declined 2.8 percent from 2,859,353 in 1990 to 2,780,355 in 2000. The Black or African American population increased from 274,269, or 8.3 percent of the total in 1990 to 309,843, or 9.1 percent of the total in 2000. Likewise, the American Indian and Alaska Native population increased 45 percent from 6,654, or 0.2 percent of the total, in 1990 to 9,639, or 0.3 percent of the total in 2000. The Asian population also saw a gain from 50,698, or 1.5 percent of the total in 1990 to 82,313, or 2.4 percent of the total in 2000. The Hispanic or Latino population (of any race) saw one of the largest increases of fully 50 percent from 213,116, or 6.5 percent of the total in 1990, to 320,323, or 9.4 percent of the total in 2000.

Data by type of household indicate that while the total number of households increased six percent from 1,230,479 in 1990 to 1,301,670 in 2000, the percentage of family households represented a smaller share of total households, down from 70 percent in 1990 to 67.7 percent in 2000. Householders living alone increased 15.8 percent from 297,161, 24.2 percent of the total, to 344,224, 26.4 percent of the total.

Seasonal housing increased 14.4 percent from 20,428 units to 23,379 units in 2000. Owner-occupied housing units edged up from 65.6 percent of the total in 1990 to 66.8 percent of the total in 2000. Homeowner and rental vacancy rates decreased, however.

Social Characteristics

Table DP-2 looks at selected social characteristics. Total population enrolled in school is up 13 percent. Elementary and high school enrollment jumped 20 percent from 493,500 in 1990 to 590,771 in 2000, while college or graduate school enrollment declined 16 percent in that same time period. Educational attainment, however, is up, with those age 25 and older holding a bachelor's degree now at 18.2 percent as compared to 16.2 percent in 1990. And those with a graduate or professional degree are now at 13.3 percent, up from 11.0 percent in 1990.

The married population (except separated) is up from 54.1 percent in 1990 to 55.0 percent in 2000. The divorced population, 15 years

and over, is also up from 7.8 percent to 9.3 percent. Just over a third of grandparents living in a household have responsibility for one or more grandchildren under the age of 18.

Veteran status is down slightly from 14.4 percent of the civilian population to 12.1 percent in 2000. Disability data for 1990 and 2000 are not comparable due to changes in the census questions on disability. It is notable, however, that with the introduction of the 1990 Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), in 2000 the percent of the disabled population aged 21 to 64 years employed reached 63.1 percent, while the percent in the labor force with a work disability in 1990 was 49.3 percent.

Nativity and place of birth data indicate an influx of foreign born from 8.5 percent of the overall population in 1990 to 10.9 percent in 2000. Naturalized citizenship also increased from 4.4 percent to 5.3 percent. Europe and Latin America represent the largest contributors, but their respective shares have reversed with Europe decreasing from 53.0 percent to 38.2 percent of the total, and Latin America increasing from 21.8 percent to 34.7 percent. English as the only language spoken at home declined slightly from 84.8 percent to 81.7 percent, while Spanish and Asian languages have increased. The largest single ancestries reported in Connecticut remain Irish and Italian.

Economic Characteristics

One highlight of the selected economic characteristics about which much has been made in the media is the decline in median household income after adjusting for inflation. Connecticut is second in median household income only to New Jersey among states in the Northeast for which data has already been released, at $53,935 versus New Jersey's $55,146. Connecticut still ranks 1st in per capita income at $28,766. However, as the University of Connecticut's publication, *The Connecticut Economy,* Spring 2002 (Vol. 10, Number 2) issue reports, the latest Webster Bank Survey reveals that more than a third of the State's respondents expect incomes to increase. This bodes well for spending and the economic outlook in general and somewhat mitigates the statistical income decline. The modal household income class (single largest number) in 2000 was $50,000 to $74,999, followed by $35,000 to $49,999. These were also the modal classes among families. A decade ago the modal class was the same, but followed by the higher income class of $75,000 to $99,999.

Among the industries, there were gains in construction and public administration, and a new "Information" industry employed 55,202 in 2000. Most other industries experienced employment decreases, including agriculture, wholesale and retail trade, manufacturing, and finance, insurance, and real estate. Overall, private wage and salary workers constituted the largest class of worker. Government workers were up 1.9 percent from 1990 to 2000. Self-employed workers were up 4.3 percent, and unpaid family workers down 18.6 percent.

Among those commuting to work, there was virtually no change in those using public transportation, 65,827 in 2000 compared with 65,805 in 1990. Carpooling was down 17.4 percent. By far, the largest single mode of commute was "drove alone," up a fraction to 1,312,700, representing 80 percent of all commuters, and up from 78 percent in 1990. Those who worked at home were up 14 percent. The small share of those who "walked" to work was down to 2.7 percent of total commuters in 2000 compared with 3.7 percent in 1990.

Housing Characteristics

The State's housing stock grew only 4.9 percent over the decade from 1,320,850 units in 1990 to 1,385,975 units in 2000, and it is aging. The number of housing units built in the prior decade was cut almost in half, representing only 8.6 percent of the total in 2000 compared with 15.8 percent in 1990. The modal class for "Year Structure Built" was "1940 to 1959," compared with "1939 or earlier" a decade ago. Single-family homes represented 58.9 percent of all units compared with 56.7 percent in 1990. Nearly three quarters (74 percent) of all households reported availability of one or two vehicles, up from 71 percent in 1990. Fewer, 16.6 percent, reported availability of three or more vehicles, compared with 18.9 percent in 1990.

In 2000, 52.4 percent of all Connecticut's houses were heated with oil compared with 54.4 percent in 1990. Gas remained the fuel of choice for another 29.0 percent in 2000 compared with 26.3 percent in 1990. Electricity's share declined slightly from 15.1 percent in 1990 to 14.6 percent in 2000. Solar energy use was negligible, but wood-heated homes dropped from 1.6 percent of the total in 1990 to 0.9 percent in 2000.

Finally, the median value of specified owner-occupied units was down in 2000 by 26.5 percent from an inflation-adjusted $227,164 in 1990 to $166,900 in 2000. Meanwhile median rent on specified renter-occupied units was down by 10.9 percent to $681 in 2000 compared with an inflation-adjusted $764 in 1990. ■

For more information on the 1990 and 2000 Census data for Connecticut and 2000 data for towns, visit http://www.state.ct.us/ecd/research/census2000/index.html.

OCCUPATIONAL PROFILE

SYSTEMS ANALYSTS

By Christopher M. Dubois, Research Analyst, DOL

Introduction

The rapid spread of computers and technology has generated a demand for highly trained workers to design and develop systems and to incorporate new technologies into business processes.

What Do They Do?

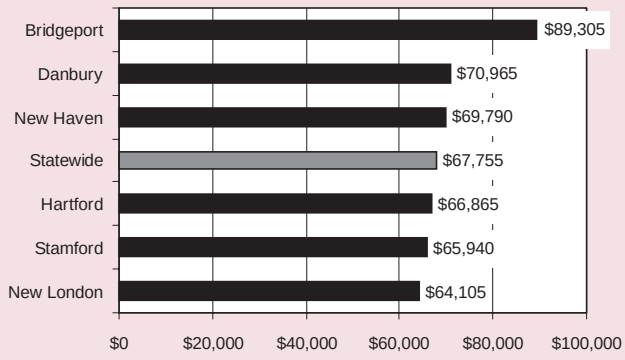
Systems analysts help organizations realize the maximum benefit from their investment in equipment, personnel, and business processes. They plan ways to use computers to solve scientific, engineering and business problems. They determine the data that must be collected, the equipment needed for computations and the steps to be followed in processing the information. Once a computer system has been developed, they prepare reports to help clients understand the system.

The job duties of systems analysts may differ depending on the type of organization that employs them. Most systems analysts work to solve computer problems and to make the most of available technology in the office. Some analysts concentrate on data processing, some are responsible for programming and systems analysis, while some work with client/server applications development and Internet technology. Others may focus on networking, which entails keeping all the internal computers and systems connected. Depending on the size of the firm and its resources, an analyst may have responsibilities for setup and solutions for more than one aspect of, or all of, the existing technology.

Education and Training

When hiring a systems analyst, most organizations require a Bachelor's degree and have a preference toward technical degrees. However, job opportunities are plentiful for individuals with non-technical four-year degrees. Also important to prospective employers are individuals with relevant work experience and a broad background not only in technical skills, but communication and interpersonal skills as well. These individuals must be able to think logically, work independently or on a team, and communicate effectively with managers, programmers, clients and non-technical staff. Analysts with advanced degrees, such as an MBA in Management Information Systems, will find many job prospects with good pay.

Average Annual Wage for Systems Analysts by Selected Labor Market Area, 2001



Where Do They Work?

While systems analysts are increasingly employed in every industry of the economy, the services industry employs 46.2 percent of all systems analysts, and the finance, insurance and real estate industry employs a solid 30.2 percent. These systems analysts typically work in offices or labs for 40 hours a week. When deadlines need to be met or specific problems occur, it is not uncommon for them to work evenings and weekends.

Earnings

In any market the average annual wages for systems analysts are high. In the Connecticut job market, the 2001 average annual wage was $67,755. Nationally, the 2000 annual average wage was $61,210. In the Bridgeport Labor Market Area the 2001 average annual wage was $89,305, highest out of the six selected areas (chart). Entry-level wages are high as well when compared with other occupations. In Connecticut, the 2001 annual entry-level wage was $46,605. In the Bridgeport Labor Market Area, the annual entry-level wage was $54,575.

Employment Outlook

Systems analysts make up one of the fastest growing occupations in Connecticut. With an annual growth rate of 6.4 percent, this occupation is expected to grow more significantly than most occupations in the State. Its growth is driven by the rapid increase in computer and data processing services, which is projected to be one of the fastest growing industries in both the Connecticut and U.S. economies.

The number of annual new openings in Connecticut for this occupation is projected to be 712. In addition, many job openings will arise annually from the need to replace workers who move into managerial positions or other occupations or who leave the labor force. The annual openings due to this replacement factor are expected to be 69. These figures combine for a total of 781 openings annually, making for excellent job prospects. ■

Sources of additional information

Further information about computer careers is available from:

- the Connecticut Labor Market Information Web site at www.ctdol.state.ct.us/lmi/internet/toc000.htm
- the *Connecticut Job & Career ConneCTion* at www.ctjobandcareer.org
- the Bureau of Labor Statistics Web site at www.bls.gov/bls/blswage.htm
- the Occupational Outlook Handbook at www.bls.gov/oco/ocos042.htm

TOWN / CITY PROFILE

WINDHAM

By Brandon T. Hooker, Research Analyst, DOL

Introduction

Once deemed the "Thread City" because of its thriving thread and textile industries, today's Windham seeks economic prosperity through its industrial diversification. Since 1990, the town's ability to follow through on its developmental initiatives has led to an increase in industrial wages, a notable reduction in unemployment, and the influx of 958 new jobs by the year 2000.

Economy

Windham's push to expand its industrial composition has produced mixed results. Over the past ten years, the average annual wage paid at jobs in Windham increased over 35 percent (see table below), yet this total is $15,280 less than the statewide average. Two of the industrial sectors that experienced the greatest wage growth were wholesale trade and retail trade, increasing 64.1 percent and 45.9 percent, respectively. Positive gains also occurred in all other industries except for construction, which showed a decrease of almost nine percent.

Windham's ability to reduce its annual unemployment rates from a previous eleven-year high of 9.2 percent in 1992 to 4.3 percent in 2001 may be attributed in part to a decline in the number of residents in the labor force, but also in part to its cross-industrial job growth. From 1990 to 2000, the state/local government and services sectors supplied the largest number of jobs. Nearly thirty percent of the state government workforce is comprised of Eastern Connecticut State University faculty and staff. Employment increases also appeared in the manufacturing, federal government, and transportation, communications and utilities sectors. In contrast, construction, wholesale trade, retail trade, fire, insurance, and real estate, and agriculture lost jobs over this period. Overall, by the year 2000, Windham gained a total of 958 jobs despite a loss of 34 establishments.

Windham also issued new housing permits for all new privately owned, attached and detached single-family houses at a relatively consistent rate over the past 11 years. This steady level of permit activity is characteristic of all of Windham County. Even with totals dipping to a low of seven in 2000, Windham continued to supply an average of 18 new permits annually.

Outlook

The Windham Economic Development Task Force is committed to restoring the town's rich, colonial and Victorian past as a means of revitalizing the community and drawing private investment. The Downtown Streetscape Improvement project would give the downtown area a Victorian feel through the replacement of street trees and installation of new period lighting on Main Street. Windham is also planning to upgrade its means of transportation into the downtown area, with the introduction of the American Heritage Streetcar. This purchase aims to increase tourism, improve parking management, and create new job opportunities.

In recent news, construction on the Thread City Crossing Bridge has been completed and should help to increase historical awareness and provide newfound access to the town. Plans are also underway for the creation of both a magnet school in the old Capitol Theater as well as a walkway in Heritage Park. Local theatrical talent will gain the spotlight once again, as the Windham Theater Guild has remodeled the old Main Street Fleet Bank building. The new theater will house a 30-foot stage, provide seating for 200 to 300 people, and provide easy access to a courtyard and local restaurants. Measures such as these would allow Windham to keep its identity intact, as its economy and development initiatives make the transition from works in progress to "progress that works." ■

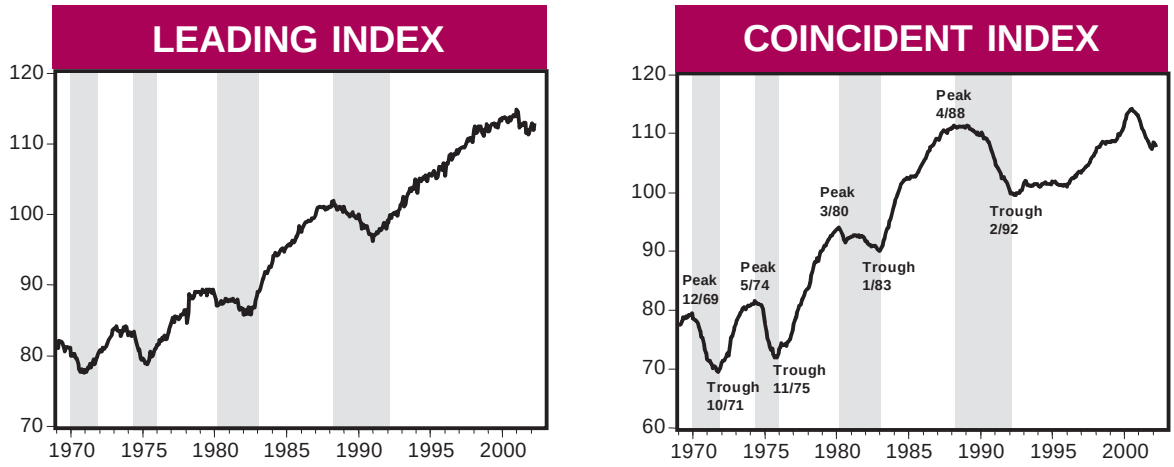
Sources

To explore future happenings and events, contact the Town of Windham at (860) 465-3007 or check their Web site at http://www.windhamct.com. Also, visit the Connecticut Department of Labor's Web site at http://www.ctdol.state.ct.us or call (860) 263-6275 for the most up-to-date labor market information.

Windham Town Trends

Industry	1990			1999			2000		
	Units	Jobs	Wages	Units	Jobs	Wages	Units	Jobs	Wages
Total	591	9,688	$22,189	563	10,237	$28,427	557	10,646	$30,128
Agriculture	6	81	$18,122	6	94	$21,568	5	80	$22,161
Construction	61	240	$34,740	34	90	$25,916	34	88	$31,651
Manufacturing	32	1,570	$26,323	36	1,654	$35,395	33	1,614	$36,208
Trans.,Comm. & Utilities	24	540	$28,199	15	555	$35,083	16	571	$37,672
Wholesale Trade	29	256	$26,615	21	174	$36,996	20	150	$43,677
Retail Trade	176	2,450	$11,866	146	2,258	$16,905	144	2,414	$17,314
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	40	280	$24,667	33	276	$30,179	35	278	$31,696
Services	184	2,528	$21,845	226	2,910	$27,902	226	3,110	$28,692
Federal Government	10	81	$30,499	10	80	$37,880	10	120	$32,241
State Government	12	820	$32,243	17	1,097	$34,634	17	1,138	$45,817
Local Government	16	841	$25,767	18	1,028	$31,533	16	1,062	$30,921

Economic Indicators \ Year	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Population	21,869	21,863	21,760	21,702	21,660	21,597	21,519	21,436	21,316	22,857	NA
Labor Force	11,265	10,985	10,554	10,134	10,341	10,235	10,125	9,878	9,867	10,115	9,977
Employed	10,393	9,976	9,783	9,442	9,556	9,525	9,531	9,454	9,466	9,797	9,548
Unemployed	872	1,009	771	692	785	710	594	424	401	318	429
Unemployment Rate	7.7	9.2	7.3	6.8	7.6	6.9	5.9	4.3	4.1	3.1	4.3
New Housing Permits	19	17	18	10	18	12	13	23	36	7	26
Retail Sales ($mil.)	114.2	116.9	123.8	128.7	118.9	115.5	118.6	122.1	138.4	141.1	149.3



The distance from peak to trough, indicated by the shaded areas, measures the duration of an employment cycle recession. The vertical scale in both charts is an index with 1992=100.

A Glimmer of Optimism for the Connecticut Economy

The big story in Connecticut is the State budget. Governor Rowland and State legislators have yet to agree on how to close the remaining $400 to $450 million of the projected $1 billion State budget deficit. Several cost saving measures have already been put in place. More may be coming, including possible layoffs of State employees. By the time this piece goes to press, we hope that some of the uncertainties surrounding the State budget would be resolved. Against this background, it is hard to think optimistically, but this month's indicators do offer a glimmer of optimism, however.

For the month of April, the CCEA-ECRI coincident employment index fell on a year-to-year basis from 110.8 in April 2001 to 107.8 in April 2002. All four components are negative contributors to the index, with a higher insured unemployment rate, a higher total unemployment rate, lower total nonfarm employment, and lower total employment. On a sequential month-to-month basis, the CCEA-ECRI Connecticut coincident employment index also fell from 108.1 in March 2002 to 107.8 in April 2002. Both the total unemployment rate and total employment are negative contributors. The insured unemployment rate declined ever so slightly for the month, from 3.05 percent in March to 3.04 percent in April, while total nonfarm employment remained steady from March to April.

The CCEA-ECRI Connecticut leading employment index rose slightly from 112.6 in April 2001 to 112.9 in April 2002. Three components of this index are negative contributors, with higher initial claims for unemployment insurance, a higher short duration (less than 15 weeks) unemployment rate, and a lower Hartford help-wanted advertising index. The three positive contributors to this index are a lower Moody's Baa corporate bond yield, higher total housing permits, and higher average weekly hours worked in manufacturing and construction. The leading employment index also rose from 111.9 in March 2002 to 112.9 in April 2002 on a sequential month-to-month basis. In this context, five components are positive contributors, with a lower Moody's Baa corporate bond yield, a healthy increase in total housing permits, lower initial claims for unemployment insurance, a higher Hartford help-wanted index, and a slightly higher average weekly hours worked in manufacturing and construction. The only negative contributor to the index is a higher short duration (less than 15 weeks) unemployment rate.

Many economists suggest that the national economy is already on the road to recovery since the early part of this year, but many also agree that the road to recovery may be slow. I see a glimmer of optimism for the Connecticut economy. While the coincident employment index has fallen in the last three months, the leading employment index has risen three out of the last four months, the exception being March. While signs of an economic recovery are not readily evident in Connecticut, I am still cautiously optimistic about a stronger second half in 2002 for the Connecticut economy. The resolution of the State budget will certainly go a long way to instill confidence in the Connecticut economy. ■

Francis W. Ahking, Department of Economics, University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT 06269. Phone: (860) 486-3026. Stan McMillen [(860) 486-0485, Storrs Campus], Connecticut Center for Economic Analysis, University of Connecticut, provided research support. Leading and coincident employment indexes were developed by Pami Dua and Stephen M. Miller, in cooperation with Anirvan Banerji at the Economic Cycle Research Institute. Components of Indexes are described in the Technical Notes on page 27.

Year-to-Date Permits Continue Upward Trend

Commissioner James F. Abromaitis of the Connecticut Department of Economic and Community Development announced that Connecticut communities authorized 957 new housing units in May 2002, a 13.8 percent increase compared to May of 2001 when 841 units were authorized.

The Department further indicated that the 957 units permitted in May 2002 represent a 9.8 percent decrease from the 1,061 units permitted in April 2002. The year-to-date permits are up 7.4 percent, from 3,736 through May 2001, to 4,014 through May 2002.

The New London Labor Market Area added 119 new housing units, an increase of 43 units compared to a year ago. Norwich led all Connecticut communities with 41 units, followed by Berlin with 25 and Wallingford with 24 units. From a county perspective, New London County had the largest percentage gain (48.8 percent) compared to a year ago. ■

See data tables on pages 23 and 26.

Industry Clusters

FIRST BUSINESS TRAINING NETWORK TO ENTER PHASE TWO DEVELOPMENT

The Housatonic Education for Advanced Technology (HEAT) became the first network, among the 11 identified as Connecticut Business Training Networks (CBTN), to enter the second-year development phase garnering a $25,000 grant. As one component of Connecticut's Industry Cluster Initiative, the CBTN program promotes industry working together with government to overcome barriers to growth, supporting companies to identify employee training needs and develop cost-effective solutions for improving worker skills.

Launched in 1999 as a CBTN, HEAT is comprised of 10 electronic and equipment manufacturers from the Danbury, Brookfield, Bethel and Georgetown areas: Allied Sinterings, Inc.; Ambel Precision Manufacturing; A. Papish/Radial Bearing; B.F. Goodrich; Contact Systems, Inc.; Dade Behring, Inc.; Dupont Photomasks, Inc.; Imperial Electronic Assembly, Inc.; International Creative Data Industries, Inc.; and Norco Inc. HEAT is a 501(c)3 nonprofit corporation that serves as the organizational center for the network.

In its two and a half years in operation, the CBTN program has helped 87 businesses employing over 12,800 workers. A 2001 survey of CBTN companies revealed that the vast majority (83 percent) found that the program had a positive impact, with more than 60 percent indicating that employees had received training. Nearly 90 percent would recommend the program to others.

For more information about the CBTN program, visit www.decd.org or www.cbia.com.

GENERAL ECONOMIC INDICATORS

(Seasonally adjusted)	1Q 2002	1Q 2001	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	4Q 2001
Employment Indexes (1992=100)*					
Leading	112.5	113.9	-1.4	-1.2	111.7
Coincident	108.3	112.0	-3.7	-3.3	107.7
General Drift Indicator (1986=100)*					
Leading	92.3	91.6	0.7	0.8	94.5
Coincident	111.4	111.9	-0.5	-0.4	113.3
Business Barometer (1992=100)**	120.4	120.1	0.3	0.2	119.1
Business Climate Index***	66.4	63.7	2.7	4.2	69.0

*Sources: *The Connecticut Economy, Connecticut Center for Economic Analysis, University of Connecticut*
***People's Bank ***Connecticut Department of Economic and Community Development*

The Connecticut Economy's **General Drift Indicators** are composite measures of the four-quarter change in three coincident (Connecticut Manufacturing Production Index, nonfarm employment, and real personal income) and four leading (housing permits, manufacturing average weekly hours, Hartford help-wanted advertising, and initial unemployment claims) economic variables, and are indexed so 1986 = 100.

The **People's Bank Business Barometer** is a measure of overall economic growth in the state of Connecticut that is derived from non-manufacturing employment, real disposable personal income, and manufacturing production. The index is calculated by DataCore Partners, Inc for People's Bank.

The **Connecticut Business Climate Index** assesses the current economic conditions and the future expectations of the business community in the State. The Index has a maximum score of 100, meaning that all businesses in the State are completely confident with the current economic conditions and in the future of the economy and job market.

Total nonfarm employment decreased by 7,700 over the year, largely the result of manufacturing job losses.

EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION

(Seasonally adjusted; 000s)	MAY 2002	MAY 2001	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	APR 2002
TOTAL NONFARM	1,679.3	1,687.0	-7.7	-0.5	1,673.6
Private Sector	1,429.4	1,444.0	-14.6	-1.0	1,426.1
Construction and Mining	65.2	66.5	-1.3	-2.0	64.9
Manufacturing	243.2	256.9	-13.7	-5.3	243.6
Transportation, Public Utilities	76.5	79.5	-3.0	-3.8	76.7
Wholesale, Retail Trade	360.9	358.5	2.4	0.7	358.6
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	142.0	142.5	-0.5	-0.4	142.1
Services	541.6	540.1	1.5	0.3	540.2
Government	249.9	243.0	6.9	2.8	247.5

Source: Connecticut Department of Labor

Both the unemployment rate and initial claims for unemployment insurance rose from a year ago.

UNEMPLOYMENT

(Seasonally adjusted)	MAY 2002	MAY 2001	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	APR 2002
Unemployment Rate, resident (%)	3.7	3.1	0.6	---	3.8
Labor Force, resident (000s)	1,714.1	1,719.0	-4.9	-0.3	1,711.8
Employed (000s)	1,650.7	1,666.2	-15.5	-0.9	1,646.4
Unemployed (000s)	63.4	52.8	10.6	20.1	65.4
Average Weekly Initial Claims	6,243	5,138	1,105	21.5	5,974
Help Wanted Index -- Htfd. (1987=100)	17	25	-8	-32.0	17
Avg. Insured Unemp. Rate (%)	3.33	2.23	1.10	---	3.14

Sources: Connecticut Department of Labor; The Conference Board

Production worker weekly earnings rose while the output decreased over the year.

MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY

(Not seasonally adjusted)	MAY 2002	MAY 2001	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	APR 2002	MAR 2002
Average Weekly Hours	42.4	42.7	-0.3	-0.7	42.5	--
Average Hourly Earnings	$16.22	$16.04	$0.18	1.1	$16.20	--
Average Weekly Earnings	687.73	684.91	$2.82	0.4	$688.50	--
CT Mfg. Production Index (1986=100)*	109.6	118.3	-8.7	-7.4	104.2	104.2
Production Worker Hours (000s)	5,610	6,113	-503	-8.2	5,646	--
Industrial Electricity Sales (mil kWh)**	469	520	-51.0	-9.8	415	442

Sources: Connecticut Department of Labor; U.S. Department of Energy
**Seasonally adjusted.*
***Latest two months are forecasted.*

Personal income for third quarter 2002 is forecasted to decrease 0.2 percent from a year earlier.

INCOME

(Seasonally adjusted) (Annualized; $ Millions)	3Q* 2002	3Q 2001	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	2Q* 2002
Personal Income	$143,300	$143,571	($271)	-0.2	$141,901
UI Covered Wages	$77,770	$76,721	$1,049	1.4	$76,117

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis: April 2002 release
**Forecasted by Connecticut Department of Labor*

BUSINESS ACTIVITY

Retail sales were up in February from a year ago by 4.4 percent.

	MONTH	LEVEL	Y/Y % CHG	YEAR TO DATE CURRENT	YEAR TO DATE PRIOR	% CHG
New Housing Permits	MAY 2002	957	13.8	4,014	3,736	7.4
Electricity Sales (mil kWh)	JAN 2002	2,653	-4.2	2,653	2,768	-4.2
Retail Sales (Bil. $)	FEB 2002	2.82	4.4	5.65	5.26	7.4
Construction Contracts Index (1980=100)	APR 2002	481.5	32.1	---	---	---
New Auto Registrations	MAY 2002	21,590	33.9	96,986	102,180	-5.1
Air Cargo Tons	MAY 2002	12,339	1.0	58,782	56,873	3.4
Exports (Bil. $)	1Q 2002	2.06	-8.8	2.06	2.26	-8.8

Sources: Connecticut Department of Economic and Community Development; U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration; Connecticut Department of Revenue Services; F.W. Dodge; Connecticut Department of Motor Vehicles; Connecticut Department of Transportation, Bureau of Aviation and Ports

BUSINESS STARTS AND TERMINATIONS

Net business formation, as measured by starts minus stops registered with the Secretary of the State, was up 21.8 percent to 9,272 from the same period last year.

	MO/QTR	LEVEL	Y/Y % CHG	YEAR TO DATE CURRENT	YEAR TO DATE PRIOR	% CHG
STARTS						
Secretary of the State	MAY 2002	2,406	14.9	11,657	10,185	14.5
Department of Labor*	4Q 2001	1,691	-12.9	8,917	10,062	-11.4
TERMINATIONS						
Secretary of the State	MAY 2002	405	-13.5	2,385	2,572	-7.3
Department of Labor*	4Q 2001	920	-70.2	5,361	8,824	-39.2

Sources: Connecticut Secretary of the State; Connecticut Department of Labor
** Revised methodology applied back to 1996; 3-months total*

STATE REVENUES

Overall year-to-date revenues were down 13.4 percent.

(Millions of dollars)	MAY 2002	MAY 2001	% CHG	YEAR TO DATE CURRENT	YEAR TO DATE PRIOR	% CHG
TOTAL ALL REVENUES*	575.8	634.2	-9.2	4,109.6	4,743.8	-13.4
Corporate Tax	8.8	11.3	-22.1	151.5	211.7	-28.4
Personal Income Tax	733.6	239.8	264.9	2,042.2	2,509.1	-18.6
Real Estate Conv. Tax	10.9	8.6	26.7	45.4	42.2	7.6
Sales & Use Tax	235.7	250.0	-5.7	1,271.1	1,327.4	-4.2
Indian Gaming Payments**	33.0	29.0	13.7	153.7	136.7	12.4

Sources: Connecticut Department of Revenue Services; Division of Special Revenue
**Includes all sources of revenue; Only selected sources are displayed; Most July receipts are credited to the prior fiscal year and are not shown. **See page 23 for explanation.*

TOURISM AND TRAVEL

May's year-to-date air passenger traffic was down 11.5 percent from the same period a year ago.

	MONTH	LEVEL	Y/Y % CHG	YEAR TO DATE CURRENT	YEAR TO DATE PRIOR	% CHG
Info Center Visitors	MAY 2002	51,640	16.7	200,228	162,263	23.4
Major Attraction Visitors	MAY 2002	188,387	13.4	680,014	559,464	21.5
Air Passenger Count	MAY 2002	578,418	-11.0	2,652,092	2,996,757	-11.5
Indian Gaming Slots (Mil.$)*	MAY 2002	1,615	14.2	7,569	6,713	12.8
Travel and Tourism Index**	1Q2002	---	9.3	---	---	---

Sources: Connecticut Department of Transportation, Bureau of Aviation and Ports; Connecticut Department of Economic and Community Development; Connecticut Lodging & Attractions Association; Division of Special Revenue
**See page 27 for explanation*
***The Connecticut Economy, Connecticut Center for Economic Analysis, University of Connecticut*

Compensation costs for the nation rose 3.9 percent over the year, while the Northeast's increased by 4.4 percent.

EMPLOYMENT COST INDEX

	Seasonally Adjusted			Not Seasonally Adjusted		
Private Industry Workers	**MAR**	**DEC**	**3-Mo**	**MAR**	**MAR**	**12-Mo**
(June 1989=100)	**2002**	**2001**	**% Chg**	**2002**	**2001**	**% Chg**
UNITED STATES TOTAL	158.7	157.3	0.9	158.9	153.0	3.9
Wages and Salaries	154.8	153.4	0.9	154.7	149.4	3.5
Benefit Costs	168.6	166.8	1.1	169.3	161.5	4.8
NORTHEAST TOTAL	---	---	---	158.3	151.6	4.4
Wages and Salaries	---	---	---	153.5	147.3	4.2

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

The May U.S. inflation rate was 1.2 percent, while the U.S. and New England consumer confidence decreased 5.4 percent and 7.6 percent, respectively.

CONSUMER NEWS

			% CHANGE	
(Not seasonally adjusted)	**MO/QTR**	**LEVEL**	**Y/Y**	**P/P***
CONSUMER PRICES				
Connecticut**	4Q 2000	---	4.3	---
CPI-U (1982-84=100)				
U.S. City Average	MAY 2002	179.8	1.2	0.0
Purchasing Power of $ (1982-84=$1.00)	MAY 2002	$0.556	-1.2	0.0
Northeast Region	MAY 2002	187.7	1.7	-0.1
NY-Northern NJ-Long Island	MAY 2002	191.4	2.2	-0.2
Boston-Brockton-Nashua***	MAY 2002	194.8	2.0	0.1
CPI-W (1982-84=100)				
U.S. City Average	MAY 2002	175.8	0.8	0.0
CONSUMER CONFIDENCE (1985=100)				
Connecticut**	1Q 2002	114.3	-6.5	-3.3
New England	MAY 2002	110.0	-7.6	3.1
U.S.	MAY 2002	109.8	-5.4	1.2

Sources: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; The Conference Board
**Change over prior monthly or quarterly period*
***The Connecticut Economy, Connecticut Center for Economic Analysis, University of Connecticut*
****The Boston CPI can be used as a proxy for New England and is measured every other month.*

Longer term rates edged up from a year ago, but the 6.81 percent 30-year conventional mortgage rate was lower.

INTEREST RATES

(Percent)	**MAY 2002**	**APR 2002**	**MAY 2001**
Prime	4.75	4.75	7.24
Federal Funds	1.75	1.75	4.21
3 Month Treasury Bill	1.76	1.75	3.62
6 Month Treasury Bill	1.91	1.98	3.62
1 Year Treasury Bill	2.66	2.80	3.78
3 Year Treasury Note	4.25	4.45	4.51
5 Year Treasury Note	4.93	5.13	4.93
7 Year Treasury Note	5.33	5.51	5.24
10 Year Treasury Note	5.67	5.83	5.39
30 Year Treasury Bond	6.17	6.23	5.78
Conventional Mortgage	6.81	6.99	7.15

Sources: Federal Reserve; Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp.

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT

Seven out of the nine states in the region lost jobs over the year.

(Seasonally adjusted; 000s)	MAY 2002	MAY 2001	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	APR 2002
Connecticut	1,679.3	1,687.0	-7.7	-0.5	1,673.6
Maine	611.7	609.3	2.4	0.4	609.9
Massachusetts	3,294.3	3,348.9	-54.6	-1.6	3,299.2
New Hampshire	627.1	628.2	-1.1	-0.2	627.4
New Jersey	4,007.1	4,031.5	-24.4	-0.6	4,010.7
New York	8,538.0	8,661.9	-123.9	-1.4	8,534.5
Pennsylvania	5,647.4	5,714.1	-66.7	-1.2	5,645.1
Rhode Island	484.8	479.2	5.6	1.2	483.3
Vermont	296.6	299.0	-2.4	-0.8	295.6
United States	130,748.0	132,229.0	-1,481.0	-1.1	130,707.0

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

LABOR FORCE

All but two states posted increases in the labor force from last year.

(Seasonally adjusted; 000s)	MAY 2002	MAY 2001	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	APR 2002
Connecticut	1,714.1	1,719.0	-4.9	-0.3	1,711.8
Maine	681.7	682.6	-0.9	-0.1	685.0
Massachusetts	3,369.0	3,281.3	87.7	2.7	3,374.4
New Hampshire	709.3	686.3	23.0	3.4	707.2
New Jersey	4,257.8	4,174.7	83.1	2.0	4,266.3
New York	9,006.4	8,824.6	181.8	2.1	8,994.4
Pennsylvania	6,121.4	6,073.2	48.2	0.8	6,106.9
Rhode Island	506.0	503.7	2.3	0.5	505.0
Vermont	346.4	334.2	12.2	3.7	345.8
United States	142,769.0	141,445.0	1,324.0	0.9	142,570.0

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

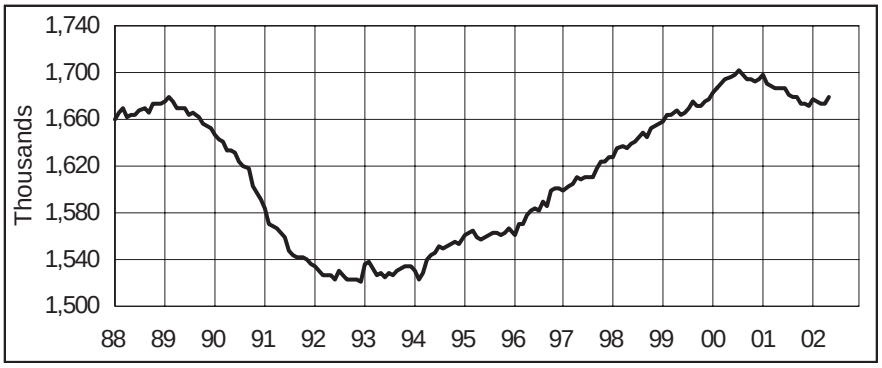
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

Only Maine showed a decrease in its unemployment rate over the year.

(Seasonally adjusted)	MAY 2002	MAY 2001	CHANGE	APR 2002
Connecticut	3.7	3.1	0.6	3.8
Maine	3.7	4.0	-0.3	4.0
Massachusetts	4.4	3.5	0.9	4.7
New Hampshire	4.2	3.2	1.0	4.0
New Jersey	5.4	4.1	1.3	5.6
New York	6.1	4.6	1.5	6.1
Pennsylvania	5.7	4.6	1.1	5.4
Rhode Island	4.7	4.7	0.0	4.6
Vermont	4.0	3.5	0.5	3.9
United States	5.8	4.4	1.4	6.0

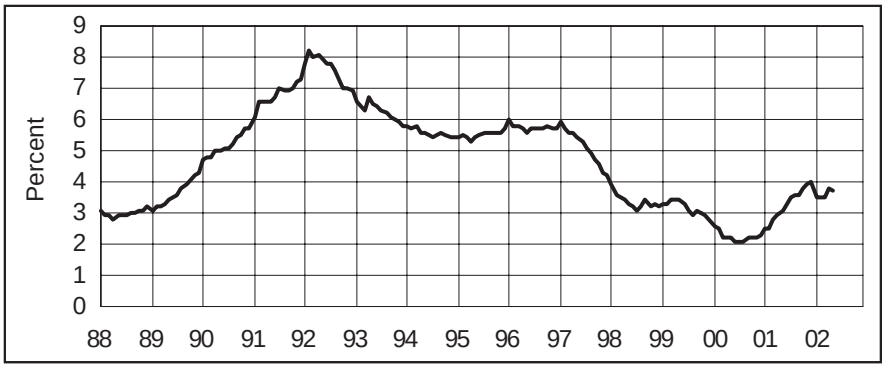
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT *(Seasonally adjusted)*



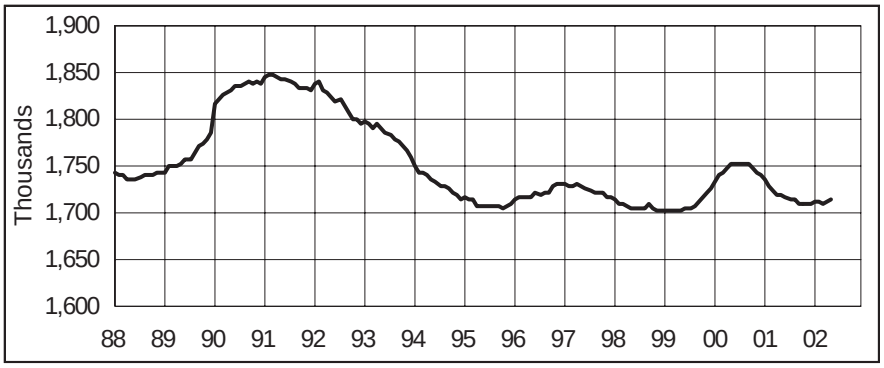
Month	2000	2001	2002
Jan	1,682.3	1,697.6	1,676.8
Feb	1,686.3	1,691.3	1,675.8
Mar	1,690.7	1,687.8	1,673.3
Apr	1,694.3	1,685.8	1,673.6
May	1,697.0	1,687.0	1,679.3
Jun	1,698.0	1,686.5	
Jul	1,701.0	1,681.1	
Aug	1,697.2	1,680.0	
Sep	1,695.2	1,678.6	
Oct	1,693.8	1,673.4	
Nov	1,692.5	1,672.4	
Dec	1,694.2	1,672.1	

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE *(Seasonally adjusted)*



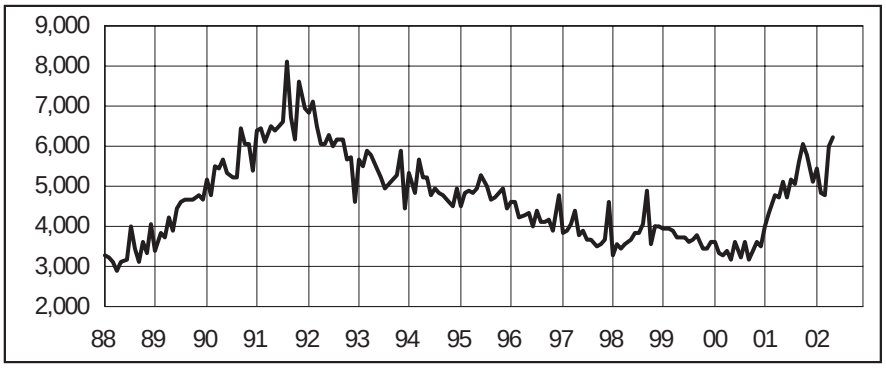
Month	2000	2001	2002
Jan	2.6	2.5	3.5
Feb	2.5	2.5	3.5
Mar	2.2	2.8	3.5
Apr	2.2	2.9	3.8
May	2.2	3.1	3.7
Jun	2.1	3.3	
Jul	2.1	3.5	
Aug	2.1	3.6	
Sep	2.2	3.6	
Oct	2.2	3.8	
Nov	2.2	3.9	
Dec	2.3	4.0	

LABOR FORCE *(Seasonally adjusted)*



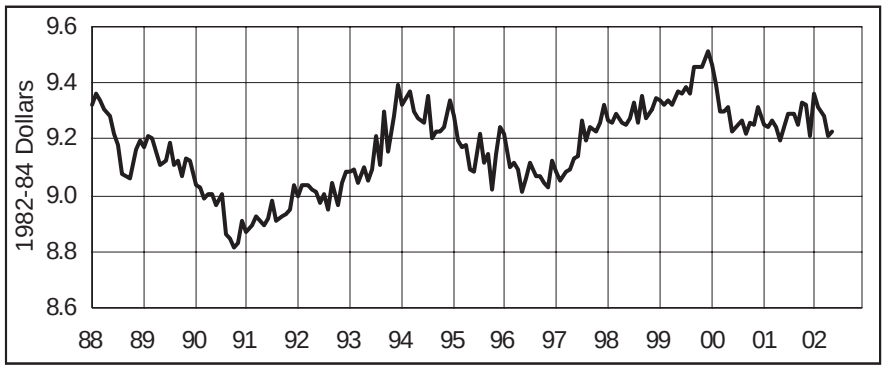
Month	2000	2001	2002
Jan	1,733.5	1,736.2	1,712.0
Feb	1,740.5	1,728.0	1,711.5
Mar	1,743.1	1,723.8	1,708.6
Apr	1,747.6	1,719.8	1,711.8
May	1,752.1	1,719.0	1,714.1
Jun	1,753.0	1,717.2	
Jul	1,753.3	1,715.5	
Aug	1,752.2	1,714.7	
Sep	1,751.7	1,710.2	
Oct	1,746.7	1,710.0	
Nov	1,742.9	1,709.7	
Dec	1,740.0	1,708.8	

AVERAGE WEEKLY INITIAL CLAIMS *(Seasonally adjusted)*



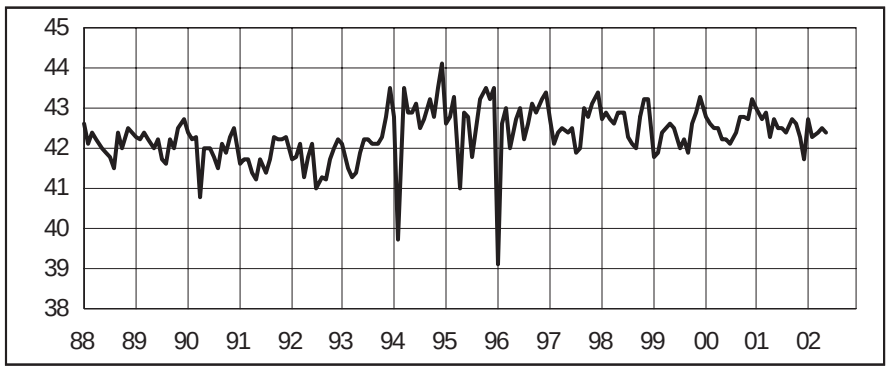
Month	2000	2001	2002
Jan	3,612	4,003	5,432
Feb	3,351	4,312	4,842
Mar	3,276	4,761	4,764
Apr	3,387	4,741	5,974
May	3,182	5,138	6,243
Jun	3,601	4,738	
Jul	3,233	5,182	
Aug	3,607	5,060	
Sep	3,168	5,637	
Oct	3,388	6,054	
Nov	3,608	5,791	
Dec	3,479	5,099	

REAL AVG MANUFACTURING HOURLY EARNINGS *(Not seasonally adjusted)*



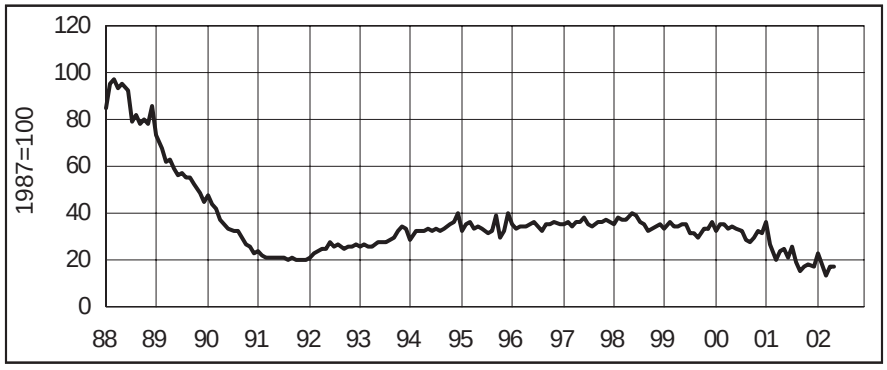
Month	2000	2001	2002
Jan	$9.47	$9.25	$9.36
Feb	9.39	9.25	9.31
Mar	9.30	9.27	9.28
Apr	9.30	9.24	9.22
May	9.31	9.20	9.23
Jun	9.23	9.24	
Jul	9.25	9.29	
Aug	9.27	9.29	
Sep	9.22	9.25	
Oct	9.26	9.33	
Nov	9.25	9.32	
Dec	9.31	9.21	

AVG MANUFACTURING WEEKLY HOURS *(Not seasonally adjusted)*



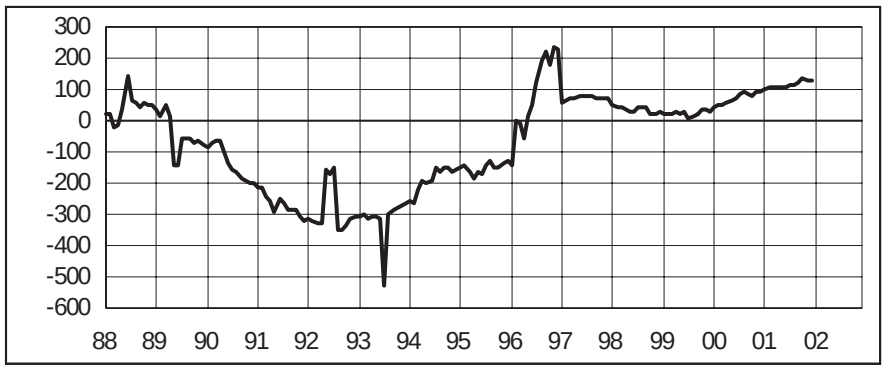
Month	2000	2001	2002
Jan	42.8	43.0	42.7
Feb	42.6	42.7	42.3
Mar	42.5	42.9	42.4
Apr	42.5	42.3	42.5
May	42.2	42.7	42.4
Jun	42.2	42.5	
Jul	42.1	42.5	
Aug	42.4	42.4	
Sep	42.8	42.7	
Oct	42.8	42.6	
Nov	42.7	42.3	
Dec	43.2	41.7	

HARTFORD HELP WANTED INDEX *(Seasonally adjusted)*



Month	2000	2001	2002
Jan	32	36	23
Feb	35	27	18
Mar	35	20	13
Apr	33	24	17
May	34	25	17
Jun	33	21	
Jul	32	26	
Aug	29	19	
Sep	28	15	
Oct	30	17	
Nov	32	18	
Dec	31	17	

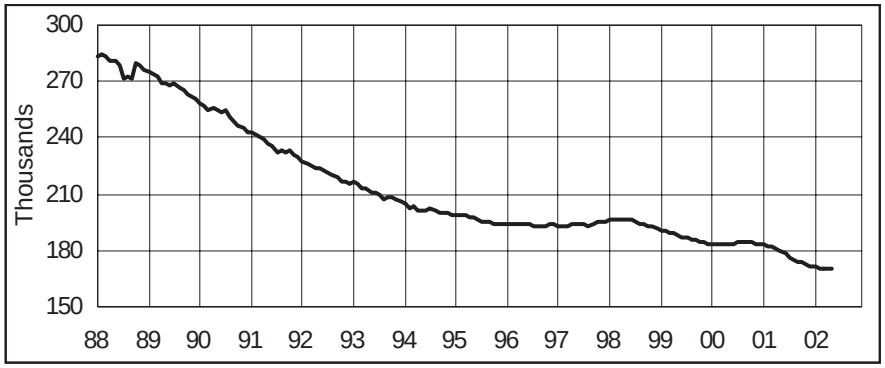
DOL NET BUSINESS STARTS *(12-month moving average)**



Month	2000	2001	2002
Jan	44	103	
Feb	51	106	
Mar	49	108	
Apr	55	106	
May	62	108	
Jun	69	105	
Jul	87	116	
Aug	89	112	
Sep	87	118	
Oct	82	137	
Nov	90	127	
Dec	94	130	

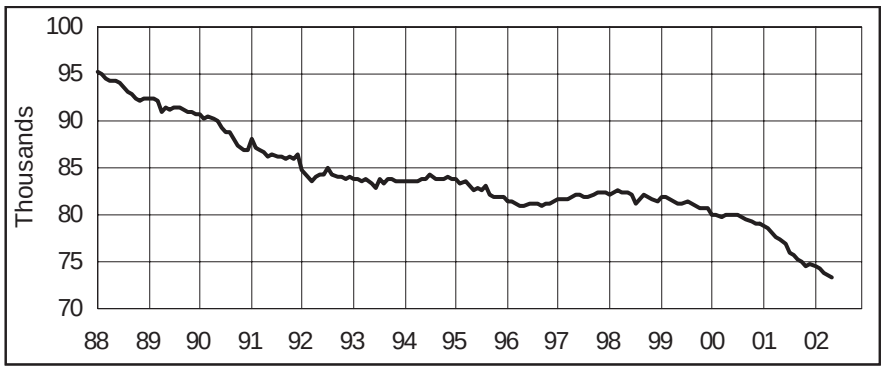
**New series began in 1996; prior years are not directly comparable*

DURABLE MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT *(Seasonally adjusted)*



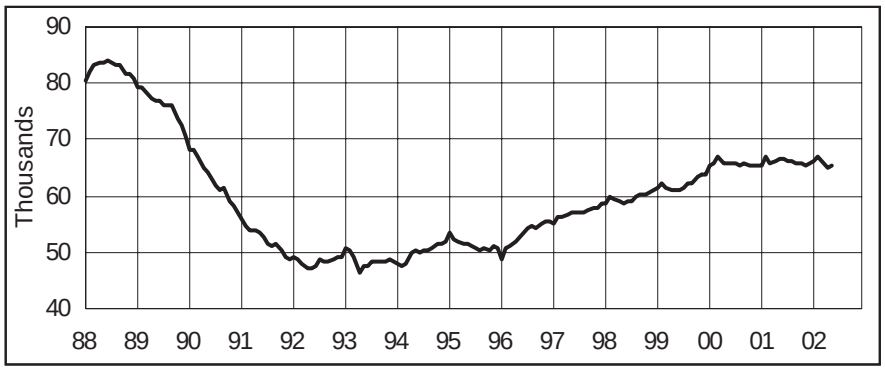
Month	2000	2001	2002
Jan	183.2	183.0	171.4
Feb	183.4	182.2	170.8
Mar	182.9	181.7	170.6
Apr	182.9	180.6	170.1
May	183.3	179.6	169.8
Jun	183.8	178.6	
Jul	184.3	176.1	
Aug	184.4	174.9	
Sep	184.1	174.2	
Oct	184.0	173.4	
Nov	183.6	172.7	
Dec	183.5	171.8	

NONDURABLE MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT *(Seasonally adjusted)*



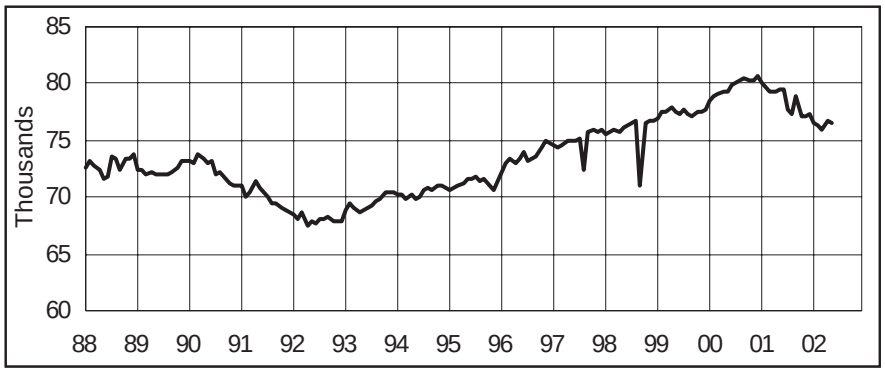
Month	2000	2001	2002
Jan	80.1	78.8	74.6
Feb	79.9	78.6	74.2
Mar	79.8	78.2	73.7
Apr	80.1	77.6	73.5
May	80.0	77.3	73.4
Jun	80.0	76.9	
Jul	79.9	76.0	
Aug	79.8	75.7	
Sep	79.5	75.2	
Oct	79.3	75.0	
Nov	79.1	74.6	
Dec	79.0	74.7	

CONSTRUCTION & MINING EMPLOYMENT *(Seasonally adjusted)*



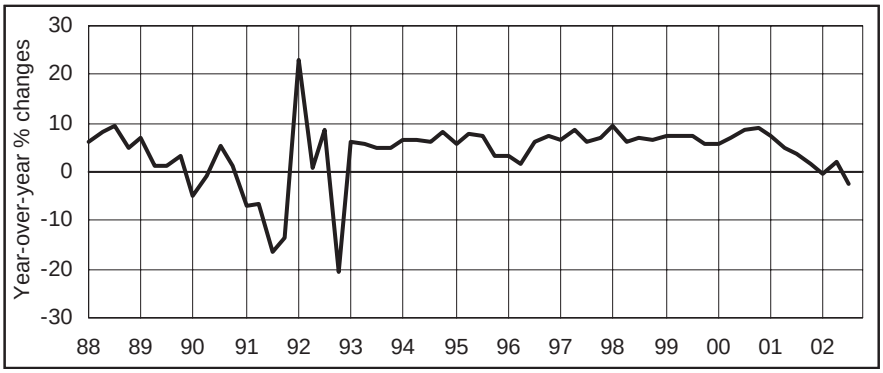
Month	2000	2001	2002
Jan	65.2	65.5	66.1
Feb	65.7	67.0	66.9
Mar	66.9	65.9	66.3
Apr	65.8	66.2	64.9
May	65.8	66.5	65.2
Jun	65.8	66.6	
Jul	65.8	66.1	
Aug	65.5	66.1	
Sep	65.9	65.9	
Oct	65.5	65.7	
Nov	65.2	65.4	
Dec	65.5	65.7	

TRANSPORT. & PUBLIC UTIL. EMPLOYMENT *(Seasonally adjusted)*



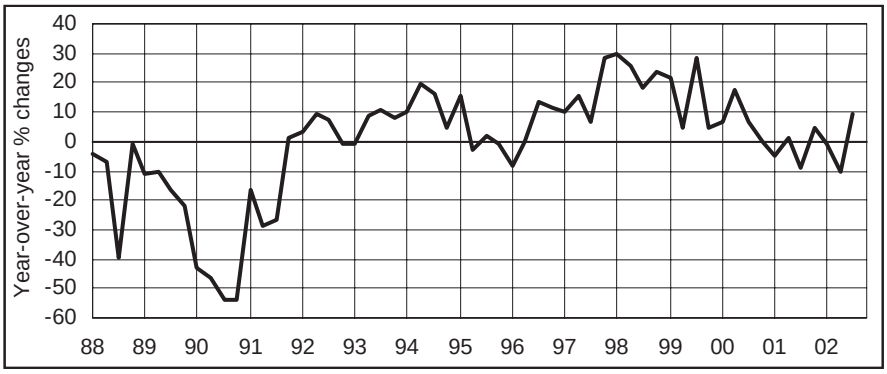
Month	2000	2001	2002
Jan	78.5	80.0	76.6
Feb	78.8	79.6	76.4
Mar	79.0	79.3	76.0
Apr	79.3	79.3	76.7
May	79.3	79.5	76.5
Jun	79.8	79.5	
Jul	80.1	77.7	
Aug	80.2	77.3	
Sep	80.4	78.8	
Oct	80.2	77.2	
Nov	80.3	77.2	
Dec	80.7	77.3	

SALES TAX



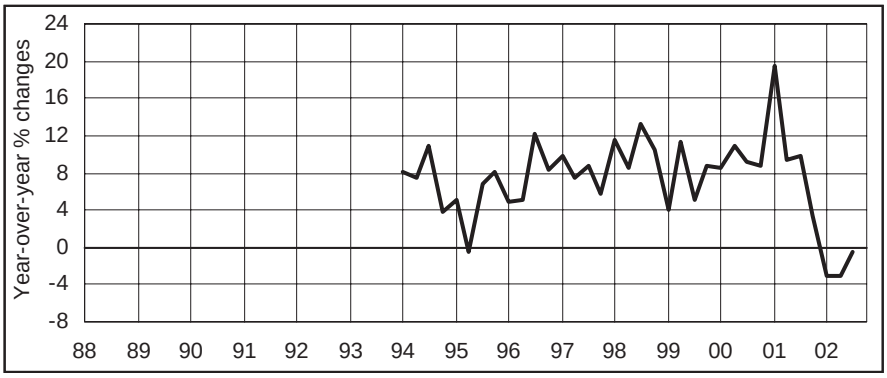
Quarter	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
First	5.6	7.3	-0.5
Second	6.9	4.9	2.1
Third	8.7	3.5	-2.3
Fourth	8.9	1.5	

REAL ESTATE TAX



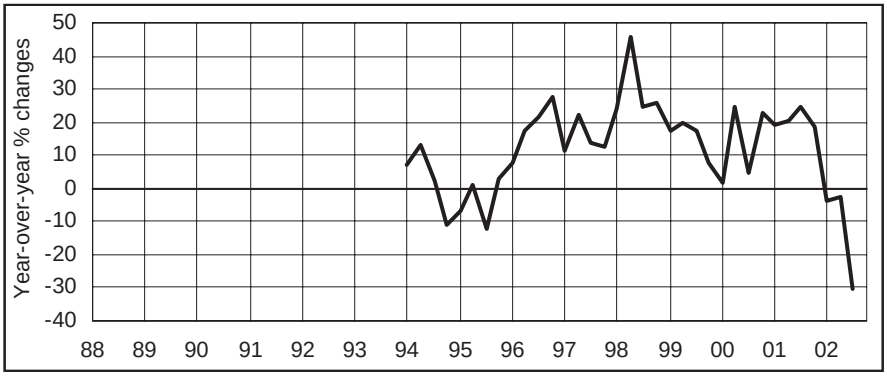
Quarter	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
First	7.0	-4.8	-0.8
Second	17.3	1.4	-10.2
Third	6.7	-9.0	9.6
Fourth	-0.2	4.5	

PERSONAL INCOME TAX : SALARIES & WAGES



Quarter	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
First	8.6	19.5	-3.0
Second	11.0	9.3	-3.0
Third	9.1	9.9	-0.4
Fourth	8.7	3.4	

PERSONAL INCOME TAX : ALL OTHER SOURCES



Quarter	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
First	1.8	19.2	-3.5
Second	24.4	20.6	-2.3
Third	4.7	24.6	-30.6
Fourth	22.8	18.3	

Note*: These economic growth rates were derived by the Office of Fiscal Analysis and were made by comparing tax collections in each quarter with the same quarter in the previous year and were adjusted for legislative changes*

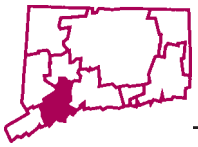
CONNECTICUT

Not Seasonally Adjusted

	MAY 2002	MAY 2001	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	APR 2002
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**1,682,100**	**1,691,400**	**-9,300**	**-0.5**	**1,670,300**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**309,200**	**323,500**	**-14,300**	**-4.4**	**307,300**
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**66,300**	**67,400**	**-1,100**	**-1.6**	**63,900**
MANUFACTURING	**242,900**	**256,100**	**-13,200**	**-5.2**	**243,400**
Durable	**169,500**	**179,100**	**-9,600**	**-5.4**	**169,900**
Lumber & Furniture	5,800	6,000	-200	-3.3	5,900
Stone, Clay & Glass	2,800	2,900	-100	-3.4	2,600
Primary Metals	7,900	9,000	-1,100	-12.2	8,100
Fabricated Metals	29,900	32,000	-2,100	-6.6	30,200
Machinery & Computer Equipment	29,100	31,800	-2,700	-8.5	29,200
Electronic & Electrical Equipment	24,500	26,200	-1,700	-6.5	24,700
Transportation Equipment	45,700	45,900	-200	-0.4	45,500
Instruments	18,200	19,200	-1,000	-5.2	18,100
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	5,600	6,100	-500	-8.2	5,600
Nondurable	**73,400**	**77,000**	**-3,600**	**-4.7**	**73,500**
Food	8,000	7,900	100	1.3	7,800
Paper	6,900	7,200	-300	-4.2	6,900
Printing & Publishing	21,200	23,000	-1,800	-7.8	21,300
Chemicals	21,900	22,200	-300	-1.4	22,100
Rubber & Plastics	10,000	10,400	-400	-3.8	10,000
Other Nondurable Manufacturing	5,400	6,300	-900	-14.3	5,400
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**1,372,900**	**1,367,900**	**5,000**	**0.4**	**1,363,000**
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	**76,900**	**79,700**	**-2,800**	**-3.5**	**76,600**
Transportation	45,200	46,600	-1,400	-3.0	44,700
Motor Freight & Warehousing	12,000	12,100	-100	-0.8	11,700
Other Transportation	33,200	34,500	-1,300	-3.8	33,000
Communications	20,000	20,800	-800	-3.8	20,100
Utilities	11,700	12,300	-600	-4.9	11,800
TRADE	**360,200**	**357,900**	**2,300**	**0.6**	**354,200**
Wholesale	78,400	78,800	-400	-0.5	78,300
Retail	281,800	279,100	2,700	1.0	275,900
General Merchandise	25,100	25,200	-100	-0.4	24,800
Food Stores	49,800	49,800	0	0.0	49,600
Auto Dealers & Gas Stations	28,000	27,300	700	2.6	28,000
Restaurants	82,500	81,700	800	1.0	78,800
Other Retail Trade	96,400	95,100	1,300	1.4	94,700
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE.	**141,300**	**142,000**	**-700**	**-0.5**	**141,200**
Finance	53,300	53,500	-200	-0.4	53,400
Banking	24,700	24,700	0	0.0	24,600
Securities	15,400	15,600	-200	-1.3	15,300
Insurance	71,500	71,800	-300	-0.4	71,700
Insurance Carriers	60,200	60,500	-300	-0.5	60,400
Real Estate	16,500	16,600	-100	-0.6	16,200
SERVICES	**542,700**	**541,200**	**1,500**	**0.3**	**538,600**
Hotels & Lodging Places	11,700	11,700	0	0.0	11,300
Personal Services	17,500	17,900	-400	-2.2	18,400
Business Services	108,700	116,800	-8,100	-6.9	107,900
Health Services	162,300	155,800	6,500	4.2	161,900
Legal & Engineering Services	54,200	54,700	-500	-0.9	54,200
Educational Services	46,500	45,300	1,200	2.6	48,000
Other Services	141,800	139,000	2,800	2.0	136,900
GOVERNMENT	**251,800**	**247,100**	**4,700**	**1.9**	**252,400**
Federal	21,100	21,600	-500	-2.3	21,100
**State, Local & Other Government	230,700	225,500	5,200	2.3	231,300

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2001.
**Total excludes workers idled due to labor-management disputes. **Includes Indian tribal government employment.*

BRIDGEPORT LMA

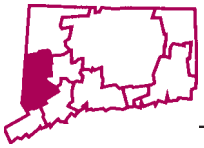


Not Seasonally Adjusted

	MAY 2002	MAY 2001	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	APR 2002
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**183,500**	**187,500**	**-4,000**	**-2.1**	**182,600**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**41,800**	**43,200**	**-1,400**	**-3.2**	**41,800**
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**6,700**	**7,300**	**-600**	**-8.2**	**6,500**
MANUFACTURING	**35,100**	**35,900**	**-800**	**-2.2**	**35,300**
Durable Goods	28,200	29,000	-800	-2.8	28,400
Nondurable Goods	6,900	6,900	0	0.0	6,900
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**141,700**	**144,300**	**-2,600**	**-1.8**	**140,800**
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	**8,100**	**7,900**	**200**	**2.5**	**8,100**
TRADE	**40,200**	**40,900**	**-700**	**-1.7**	**39,700**
Wholesale	8,100	8,600	-500	-5.8	8,200
Retail	32,100	32,300	-200	-0.6	31,500
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE.	**11,800**	**12,300**	**-500**	**-4.1**	**11,800**
SERVICES	**60,300**	**61,500**	**-1,200**	**-2.0**	**60,000**
Business Services	12,500	13,100	-600	-4.6	12,400
Health Services	20,800	21,000	-200	-1.0	20,800
GOVERNMENT	**21,300**	**21,700**	**-400**	**-1.8**	**21,200**
Federal	1,900	2,000	-100	-5.0	1,900
State & Local	19,400	19,700	-300	-1.5	19,300

For further information on the Bridgeport Labor Market Area contact Arthur Famiglietti at (860) 263-6297.

DANBURY LMA



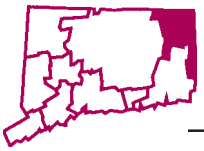
Not Seasonally Adjusted

	MAY 2002	MAY 2001	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	APR 2002
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**87,700**	**88,400**	**-700**	**-0.8**	**87,000**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**21,800**	**22,000**	**-200**	**-0.9**	**21,600**
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**4,000**	**4,000**	**0**	**0.0**	**3,900**
MANUFACTURING	**17,800**	**18,000**	**-200**	**-1.1**	**17,700**
Durable Goods	10,100	10,200	-100	-1.0	10,000
Nondurable Goods	7,700	7,800	-100	-1.3	7,700
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**65,900**	**66,400**	**-500**	**-0.8**	**65,400**
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	**2,900**	**2,900**	**0**	**0.0**	**2,800**
TRADE	**19,900**	**20,500**	**-600**	**-2.9**	**19,700**
Wholesale	2,900	3,100	-200	-6.5	2,900
Retail	17,000	17,400	-400	-2.3	16,800
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE.	**5,700**	**5,700**	**0**	**0.0**	**5,600**
SERVICES	**25,500**	**26,000**	**-500**	**-1.9**	**25,100**
GOVERNMENT	**11,900**	**11,300**	**600**	**5.3**	**12,200**
Federal	800	800	0	0.0	800
State & Local	11,100	10,500	600	5.7	11,400

For further information on the Danbury Labor Market Area contact Arthur Famiglietti at (860) 263-6297.

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2001.
**Total excludes workers idled due to labor-management disputes.*

DANIELSON LMA



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	MAY 2002	MAY 2001	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	APR 2002
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**21,800**	**21,900**	**-100**	**-0.5**	**21,500**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**6,600**	**6,800**	**-200**	**-2.9**	**6,500**
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**1,100**	**1,100**	**0**	**0.0**	**1,000**
MANUFACTURING	**5,500**	**5,700**	**-200**	**-3.5**	**5,500**
Durable Goods	1,900	2,000	-100	-5.0	1,900
Nondurable Goods	3,600	3,700	-100	-2.7	3,600
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**15,200**	**15,100**	**100**	**0.7**	**15,000**
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	**500**	**500**	**0**	**0.0**	**500**
TRADE	**5,400**	**5,300**	**100**	**1.9**	**5,200**
Wholesale	900	1,000	-100	-10.0	900
Retail	4,500	4,300	200	4.7	4,300
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE.	**500**	**500**	**0**	**0.0**	**500**
SERVICES	**5,300**	**5,400**	**-100**	**-1.9**	**5,300**
GOVERNMENT	**3,500**	**3,400**	**100**	**2.9**	**3,500**
Federal	100	100	0	0.0	100
State & Local	3,400	3,300	100	3.0	3,400

For further information on the Danielson Labor Market Area contact Noreen Passardi at (860) 263-6299.

HARTFORD LMA

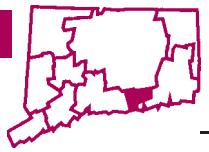
Not Seasonally Adjusted

	MAY 2002	MAY 2001	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	APR 2002
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**608,900**	**618,700**	**-9,800**	**-1.6**	**607,300**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**109,100**	**112,700**	**-3,600**	**-3.2**	**109,000**
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**22,700**	**23,500**	**-800**	**-3.4**	**22,200**
MANUFACTURING	**86,400**	**89,200**	**-2,800**	**-3.1**	**86,800**
Durable Goods	69,200	70,900	-1,700	-2.4	69,500
Primary & Fabricated Metals	15,300	16,400	-1,100	-6.7	15,500
Industrial Machinery	12,800	13,500	-700	-5.2	12,800
Electronic Equipment	6,900	7,100	-200	-2.8	6,900
Transportation Equipment	26,100	25,400	700	2.8	26,100
Nondurable Goods	17,200	18,300	-1,100	-6.0	17,300
Printing & Publishing	7,200	7,500	-300	-4.0	7,200
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**499,800**	**506,000**	**-6,200**	**-1.2**	**498,300**
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	**27,600**	**27,800**	**-200**	**-0.7**	**27,500**
Transportation	15,900	16,400	-500	-3.0	15,900
Communications & Utilities	11,700	11,400	300	2.6	11,600
TRADE	**117,200**	**122,000**	**-4,800**	**-3.9**	**116,200**
Wholesale	26,100	27,800	-1,700	-6.1	26,100
Retail	91,100	94,200	-3,100	-3.3	90,100
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE.	**72,600**	**73,200**	**-600**	**-0.8**	**72,800**
Deposit & Nondeposit Institutions	11,800	11,600	200	1.7	11,800
Insurance Carriers	48,000	48,300	-300	-0.6	48,100
SERVICES	**181,000**	**181,500**	**-500**	**-0.3**	**179,400**
Business Services	33,800	35,500	-1,700	-4.8	33,700
Health Services	59,300	57,600	1,700	3.0	59,100
GOVERNMENT	**101,400**	**101,500**	**-100**	**-0.1**	**102,400**
Federal	7,200	7,300	-100	-1.4	7,200
State & Local	94,200	94,200	0	0.0	95,200

For further information on the Hartford Labor Market Area contact Arthur Famiglietti at (860) 263-6297.

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2001.
**Total excludes workers idled due to labor-management disputes.*

LOWER RIVER LMA

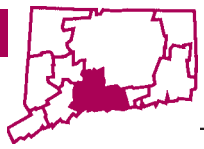


Not Seasonally Adjusted

	MAY 2002	MAY 2001	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	APR 2002
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**10,100**	**10,200**	**-100**	**-1.0**	**10,000**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**3,100**	**3,300**	**-200**	**-6.1**	**3,200**
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**500**	**400**	**100**	**25.0**	**500**
MANUFACTURING	**2,600**	**2,900**	**-300**	**-10.3**	**2,700**
Durable Goods	2,200	2,500	-300	-12.0	2,300
Nondurable Goods	400	400	0	0.0	400
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**7,000**	**6,900**	**100**	**1.4**	**6,800**
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	**400**	**500**	**-100**	**-20.0**	**400**
TRADE	**2,000**	**1,900**	**100**	**5.3**	**1,900**
Wholesale	400	400	0	0.0	400
Retail	1,600	1,500	100	6.7	1,500
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE.	**300**	**300**	**0**	**0.0**	**300**
SERVICES	**3,300**	**3,200**	**100**	**3.1**	**3,300**
GOVERNMENT	**1,000**	**1,000**	**0**	**0.0**	**900**
Federal	100	0**	-	-	100
State & Local	900	1,000	-100	-10.0	800

For further information on the Lower River Labor Market Area contact Noreen Passardi at (860) 263-6299.

NEW HAVEN LMA



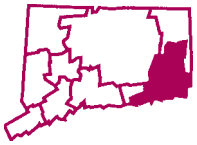
Not Seasonally Adjusted

	MAY 2002	MAY 2001	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	APR 2002
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**262,600**	**261,600**	**1,000**	**0.4**	**260,800**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**47,000**	**47,900**	**-900**	**-1.9**	**47,000**
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**11,100**	**10,900**	**200**	**1.8**	**10,700**
MANUFACTURING	**35,900**	**37,000**	**-1,100**	**-3.0**	**36,300**
Durable Goods	23,100	23,600	-500	-2.1	23,400
Primary & Fabricated Metals	6,500	6,800	-300	-4.4	6,600
Electronic Equipment	4,500	4,700	-200	-4.3	4,500
Nondurable Goods	12,800	13,400	-600	-4.5	12,900
Paper, Printing & Publishing	4,700	4,900	-200	-4.1	4,700
Chemicals & Allied	5,500	5,600	-100	-1.8	5,500
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**215,600**	**213,700**	**1,900**	**0.9**	**213,800**
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	**15,600**	**15,700**	**-100**	**-0.6**	**15,500**
Communications & Utilities	8,300	8,600	-300	-3.5	8,300
TRADE	**52,800**	**53,000**	**-200**	**-0.4**	**51,500**
Wholesale	12,800	12,600	200	1.6	12,700
Retail	40,000	40,400	-400	-1.0	38,800
Eating & Drinking Places	11,800	11,900	-100	-0.8	11,100
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE.	**12,900**	**12,700**	**200**	**1.6**	**12,800**
Finance	4,200	4,300	-100	-2.3	4,200
Insurance	6,300	6,200	100	1.6	6,200
SERVICES	**99,000**	**96,800**	**2,200**	**2.3**	**98,800**
Business Services	16,500	15,700	800	5.1	15,500
Health Services	28,900	28,300	600	2.1	28,800
GOVERNMENT	**35,300**	**35,500**	**-200**	**-0.6**	**35,200**
Federal	5,500	5,800	-300	-5.2	5,500
State & Local	29,800	29,700	100	0.3	29,700

For further information on the New Haven Labor Market Area contact Jungmin Charles Joo at (860) 263-6293.

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2001.
**Total excludes workers idled due to labor-management disputes. **Value less than 50*

NEW LONDON LMA

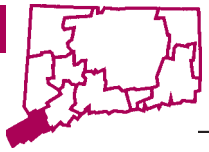


Not Seasonally Adjusted

	MAY 2002	MAY 2001	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	APR 2002
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**144,700**	**141,400**	**3,300**	**2.3**	**142,600**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**27,700**	**28,000**	**-300**	**-1.1**	**27,700**
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**4,900**	**5,200**	**-300**	**-5.8**	**4,900**
MANUFACTURING	**22,800**	**22,800**	**0**	**0.0**	**22,800**
Durable Goods	12,800	12,800	0	0.0	12,800
Primary & Fabricated Metals	1,500	1,700	-200	-11.8	1,500
Other Durable Goods	11,300	11,100	200	1.8	11,300
Nondurable Goods	10,000	10,000	0	0.0	10,000
Other Nondurable Goods	8,800	8,700	100	1.1	8,800
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**117,000**	**113,400**	**3,600**	**3.2**	**114,900**
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	**6,000**	**6,400**	**-400**	**-6.3**	**5,900**
TRADE	**28,900**	**28,300**	**600**	**2.1**	**28,000**
Wholesale	2,800	2,700	100	3.7	2,700
Retail	26,100	25,600	500	2.0	25,300
Eating & Drinking Places	8,000	7,900	100	1.3	7,500
Other Retail	18,100	17,700	400	2.3	17,800
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE.	**3,400**	**3,400**	**0**	**0.0**	**3,400**
SERVICES	**37,500**	**37,200**	**300**	**0.8**	**36,700**
Personal & Business Services	7,200	7,200	0	0.0	7,100
Health Services	11,400	11,200	200	1.8	11,500
GOVERNMENT	**41,200**	**38,100**	**3,100**	**8.1**	**40,900**
Federal	2,800	2,800	0	0.0	2,800
State & Local	38,400	35,300	3,100	8.8	38,100
**Local	33,900	30,800	3,100	10.1	33,600

For further information on the New London Labor Market Area contact Lincoln Dyer at (860) 263-6292.

STAMFORD LMA



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	MAY 2002	MAY 2001	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	APR 2002
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**203,400**	**207,000**	**-3,600**	**-1.7**	**201,600**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**29,100**	**30,200**	**-1,100**	**-3.6**	**28,800**
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**6,300**	**6,300**	**0**	**0.0**	**6,100**
MANUFACTURING	**22,800**	**23,900**	**-1,100**	**-4.6**	**22,700**
Durable Goods	10,700	11,300	-600	-5.3	10,600
Industrial Machinery	2,600	3,100	-500	-16.1	2,600
Electronic Equipment	1,800	1,800	0	0.0	1,800
Nondurable Goods	12,100	12,600	-500	-4.0	12,100
Paper, Printing & Publishing	4,500	4,900	-400	-8.2	4,500
Chemicals & Allied	4,000	4,100	-100	-2.4	4,100
Other Nondurable	3,600	3,600	0	0.0	3,500
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**174,300**	**176,800**	**-2,500**	**-1.4**	**172,800**
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	**9,500**	**9,800**	**-300**	**-3.1**	**9,600**
Communications & Utilities	3,200	3,100	100	3.2	3,200
TRADE	**41,800**	**43,000**	**-1,200**	**-2.8**	**41,200**
Wholesale	9,900	9,700	200	2.1	9,900
Retail	31,900	33,300	-1,400	-4.2	31,300
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE.	**27,400**	**27,100**	**300**	**1.1**	**27,400**
SERVICES	**77,000**	**78,000**	**-1,000**	**-1.3**	**76,000**
Business Services	21,800	23,500	-1,700	-7.2	21,200
Engineering & Mgmnt. Services	10,900	11,300	-400	-3.5	10,900
Other Services	44,300	43,200	1,100	2.5	43,900
GOVERNMENT	**18,600**	**18,900**	**-300**	**-1.6**	**18,600**
Federal	1,700	1,800	-100	-5.6	1,800
State & Local	16,900	17,100	-200	-1.2	16,800

For further information on the Stamford Labor Market Area contact Joseph Slepski at (860) 263-6278.

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2001.

**Total excludes workers idled due to labor-management disputes. **Includes Indian tribal government employment.*

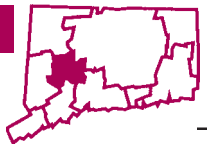
TORRINGTON LMA

Not Seasonally Adjusted

	MAY 2002	MAY 2001	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	APR 2002
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**29,300**	**29,000**	**300**	**1.0**	**29,200**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**7,600**	**7,400**	**200**	**2.7**	**7,500**
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**2,700**	**2,300**	**400**	**17.4**	**2,500**
MANUFACTURING	**4,900**	**5,100**	**-200**	**-3.9**	**5,000**
Durable Goods	3,700	3,800	-100	-2.6	3,700
Nondurable Goods	1,200	1,300	-100	-7.7	1,300
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**21,700**	**21,600**	**100**	**0.5**	**21,700**
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	**300**	**400**	**-100**	**-25.0**	**400**
TRADE	**6,800**	**6,700**	**100**	**1.5**	**6,700**
Wholesale	600	600	0	0.0	600
Retail	6,200	6,100	100	1.6	6,100
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE.	**800**	**800**	**0**	**0.0**	**800**
SERVICES	**10,100**	**10,000**	**100**	**1.0**	**10,100**
GOVERNMENT	**3,700**	**3,700**	**0**	**0.0**	**3,700**
Federal	200	200	0	0.0	200
State & Local	3,500	3,500	0	0.0	3,500

For further information on the Torrington Labor Market Area contact Joseph Slepski at (860) 263-6278.

WATERBURY LMA



Not Seasonally Adjusted

	MAY 2002	MAY 2001	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	APR 2002
TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT	**85,400**	**85,400**	**0**	**0.0**	**84,800**
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**19,900**	**20,500**	**-600**	**-2.9**	**19,700**
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**3,800**	**3,700**	**100**	**2.7**	**3,600**
MANUFACTURING	**16,100**	**16,800**	**-700**	**-4.2**	**16,100**
Durable Goods	12,900	13,300	-400	-3.0	12,900
Primary Metals	1,000	1,000	0	0.0	1,000
Fabricated Metals	5,800	6,200	-400	-6.5	5,800
Machinery & Electric Equipment	3,000	3,500	-500	-14.3	3,100
Nondurable Goods	3,200	3,500	-300	-8.6	3,200
Paper, Printing & Publishing	1,100	1,100	0	0.0	1,100
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	**65,500**	**64,900**	**600**	**0.9**	**65,100**
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	**3,900**	**3,900**	**0**	**0.0**	**3,800**
TRADE	**17,400**	**17,600**	**-200**	**-1.1**	**17,000**
Wholesale	3,200	3,000	200	6.7	3,100
Retail	14,200	14,600	-400	-2.7	13,900
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE.	**3,700**	**3,500**	**200**	**5.7**	**3,700**
SERVICES	**27,500**	**26,600**	**900**	**3.4**	**27,600**
Personal & Business	6,200	6,700	-500	-7.5	6,300
Health Services	10,500	9,900	600	6.1	10,600
GOVERNMENT	**13,000**	**13,300**	**-300**	**-2.3**	**13,000**
Federal	800	800	0	0.0	800
State & Local	12,200	12,500	-300	-2.4	12,200

For further information on the Waterbury Labor Market Area contact Joseph Slepski at (860) 263-6278.

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2001.
**Total excludes workers idled due to labor-management disputes.*

LMA LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

(Not seasonally adjusted)	EMPLOYMENT STATUS	MAY 2002	MAY 2001	CHANGE NO.	CHANGE %	APR 2002
CONNECTICUT	Civilian Labor Force	1,714,200	1,719,400	-5,200	-0.3	1,698,600
	Employed	1,647,400	1,663,300	-15,900	-1.0	1,636,500
	Unemployed	66,800	56,100	10,700	19.1	62,000
	Unemployment Rate	3.9	3.3	0.6	---	3.7
BRIDGEPORT LMA	Civilian Labor Force	214,400	217,000	-2,600	-1.2	212,400
	Employed	203,900	208,300	-4,400	-2.1	202,700
	Unemployed	10,500	8,700	1,800	20.7	9,700
	Unemployment Rate	4.9	4.0	0.9	---	4.6
DANBURY LMA	Civilian Labor Force	108,300	108,800	-500	-0.5	107,200
	Employed	105,000	106,200	-1,200	-1.1	104,200
	Unemployed	3,300	2,600	700	26.9	3,000
	Unemployment Rate	3.1	2.4	0.7	---	2.8
DANIELSON LMA	Civilian Labor Force	34,600	34,500	100	0.3	34,000
	Employed	33,200	33,100	100	0.3	32,600
	Unemployed	1,500	1,300	200	15.4	1,400
	Unemployment Rate	4.2	3.9	0.3	---	4.1
HARTFORD LMA	Civilian Labor Force	583,400	589,000	-5,600	-1.0	579,100
	Employed	560,300	569,500	-9,200	-1.6	558,000
	Unemployed	23,100	19,500	3,600	18.5	21,100
	Unemployment Rate	4.0	3.3	0.7	---	3.6
LOWER RIVER LMA	Civilian Labor Force	12,500	12,600	-100	-0.8	12,300
	Employed	12,100	12,300	-200	-1.6	12,000
	Unemployed	400	300	100	33.3	300
	Unemployment Rate	2.9	2.1	0.8	---	2.5
NEW HAVEN LMA	Civilian Labor Force	277,900	276,900	1,000	0.4	275,800
	Employed	267,900	267,800	100	0.0	266,300
	Unemployed	9,900	9,100	800	8.8	9,500
	Unemployment Rate	3.6	3.3	0.3	---	3.4
NEW LONDON LMA	Civilian Labor Force	156,600	152,800	3,800	2.5	154,200
	Employed	151,300	148,300	3,000	2.0	149,400
	Unemployed	5,300	4,500	800	17.8	4,800
	Unemployment Rate	3.4	2.9	0.5	---	3.1
STAMFORD LMA	Civilian Labor Force	189,200	192,000	-2,800	-1.5	187,600
	Employed	183,700	187,600	-3,900	-2.1	182,400
	Unemployed	5,500	4,500	1,000	22.2	5,300
	Unemployment Rate	2.9	2.3	0.6	---	2.8
TORRINGTON LMA	Civilian Labor Force	38,900	38,200	700	1.8	38,500
	Employed	37,500	37,100	400	1.1	37,200
	Unemployed	1,400	1,000	400	40.0	1,300
	Unemployment Rate	3.5	2.7	0.8	---	3.5
WATERBURY LMA	Civilian Labor Force	114,800	114,100	700	0.6	113,800
	Employed	108,500	109,000	-500	-0.5	107,800
	Unemployed	6,300	5,100	1,200	23.5	6,000
	Unemployment Rate	5.5	4.4	1.1	---	5.3
UNITED STATES	Civilian Labor Force	142,253,000	141,048,000	1,205,000	0.9	141,886,000
	Employed	134,365,000	135,202,000	-837,000	-0.6	133,740,000
	Unemployed	7,888,000	5,846,000	2,042,000	34.9	8,146,000
	Unemployment Rate	5.5	4.1	1.4	---	5.7

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2001.

MANUFACTURING HOURS AND EARNINGS

CONNECTICUT

(Not seasonally adjusted)	AVG WEEKLY EARNINGS MAY 2002	AVG WEEKLY EARNINGS MAY 2001	AVG WEEKLY EARNINGS CHG Y/Y	AVG WEEKLY EARNINGS APR 2002	AVG WEEKLY HOURS MAY 2002	AVG WEEKLY HOURS MAY 2001	AVG WEEKLY HOURS CHG Y/Y	AVG WEEKLY HOURS APR 2002	AVG HOURLY EARNINGS MAY 2002	AVG HOURLY EARNINGS MAY 2001	AVG HOURLY EARNINGS CHG Y/Y	AVG HOURLY EARNINGS APR 2002
MANUFACTURING	**$687.73**	**$684.91**	**$2.82**	**$688.50**	**42.4**	**42.7**	**-0.3**	**42.5**	**$16.22**	**$16.04**	**$0.18**	**$16.20**
DURABLE GOODS	**701.68**	**700.64**	**1.04**	**704.98**	**42.5**	**42.8**	**-0.3**	**42.7**	**16.51**	**16.37**	**0.14**	**16.51**
Lumber & Furniture	584.48	550.57	33.91	588.42	41.6	41.9	-0.3	42.0	14.05	13.14	0.91	14.01
Stone, Clay and Glass	648.01	641.19	6.82	648.44	43.0	43.5	-0.5	43.0	15.07	14.74	0.33	15.08
Primary Metals	672.27	693.69	-21.43	666.21	43.4	44.1	-0.7	43.6	15.49	15.73	-0.24	15.28
Fabricated Metals	609.97	630.25	-20.29	610.88	42.3	42.7	-0.4	42.6	14.42	14.76	-0.34	14.34
Machinery	765.94	762.45	3.49	774.94	43.2	44.2	-1.0	43.1	17.73	17.25	0.48	17.98
Electrical Equipment	577.41	578.64	-1.23	574.91	41.6	41.9	-0.3	41.6	13.88	13.81	0.07	13.82
Trans. Equipment	910.53	887.09	23.44	917.42	43.4	43.0	0.4	43.5	20.98	20.63	0.35	21.09
Instruments	601.74	619.01	-17.27	601.34	41.3	41.6	-0.3	41.5	14.57	14.88	-0.31	14.49
Miscellaneous Mfg	703.92	677.46	26.46	701.79	41.9	42.0	-0.1	42.2	16.80	16.13	0.67	16.63
NONDUR. GOODS	**652.27**	**639.33**	**12.94**	**644.70**	**42.3**	**42.2**	**0.1**	**42.0**	**15.42**	**15.15**	**0.27**	**15.35**
Food	554.88	544.84	10.04	547.12	40.8	42.8	-2.0	40.2	13.60	12.73	0.87	13.61
Paper	733.04	722.23	10.82	735.33	44.4	44.2	0.2	43.9	16.51	16.34	0.17	16.75
Printing & Publishing	662.45	662.59	-0.14	643.98	41.3	40.8	0.5	40.4	16.04	16.24	-0.20	15.94
Chemicals	815.05	790.52	24.53	798.89	44.2	42.8	1.4	43.3	18.44	18.47	-0.03	18.45
Rubber & Misc. Plast.	571.03	567.59	3.44	578.51	41.2	42.2	-1.0	42.6	13.86	13.45	0.41	13.58
CONSTRUCTION	**924.94**	**912.29**	**12.65**	**914.12**	**41.2**	**40.8**	**0.4**	**40.9**	**22.45**	**22.36**	**0.09**	**22.35**

LMAs

MANUFACTURING	AVG WEEKLY EARNINGS MAY 2002	AVG WEEKLY EARNINGS MAY 2001	AVG WEEKLY EARNINGS CHG Y/Y	AVG WEEKLY EARNINGS APR 2002	AVG WEEKLY HOURS MAY 2002	AVG WEEKLY HOURS MAY 2001	AVG WEEKLY HOURS CHG Y/Y	AVG WEEKLY HOURS APR 2002	AVG HOURLY EARNINGS MAY 2002	AVG HOURLY EARNINGS MAY 2001	AVG HOURLY EARNINGS CHG Y/Y	AVG HOURLY EARNINGS APR 2002
Bridgeport	$666.23	$622.61	$43.62	$670.46	42.3	40.8	1.5	42.3	$15.75	$15.26	$0.49	$15.85
Danbury	601.75	627.65	-25.90	599.43	39.1	39.8	-0.7	39.0	15.39	15.77	-0.38	15.37
Danielson	567.24	541.08	26.16	577.82	42.3	40.5	1.8	42.3	13.41	13.36	0.05	13.66
Hartford	737.17	712.76	24.41	746.60	42.1	42.3	-0.2	42.3	17.51	16.85	0.66	17.65
Lower River	625.33	578.69	46.64	612.78	41.8	41.1	0.7	42.0	14.96	14.08	0.88	14.59
New Haven	686.80	668.26	18.54	695.16	42.5	42.7	-0.2	42.7	16.16	15.65	0.51	16.28
New London	725.68	710.84	14.84	720.24	40.7	41.4	-0.7	40.6	17.83	17.17	0.66	17.74
Stamford	582.57	559.15	23.42	560.03	41.2	39.6	1.6	40.7	14.14	14.12	0.02	13.76
Torrington	554.48	574.84	-20.36	566.89	37.9	37.4	0.5	38.2	14.63	15.37	-0.74	14.84
Waterbury	616.57	609.55	7.02	630.70	39.6	40.8	-1.2	40.3	15.57	14.94	0.63	15.65

Current month's data are preliminary. Prior months' data have been revised. All data are benchmarked to March 2001.

NEW HOUSING PERMITS

	MAY 2002	MAY 2001	CHANGE Y/Y UNITS	CHANGE Y/Y %	YTD 2002	YTD 2001	CHANGE YTD UNITS	CHANGE YTD %	APR 2002
Connecticut	957	841	116	13.8	4,014	3,736	278	7.4	1,061
LMAs:									
Bridgeport	92	79	13	16.5	388	304	84	27.6	90
Danbury	71	69	2	2.9	393	354	39	11.0	104
Danielson	38	44	-6	-13.6	132	123	9	7.3	34
Hartford	378	337	41	12.2	1,502	1,238	264	21.3	355
Lower River	13	10	3	30.0	47	43	4	9.3	10
New Haven	121	91	30	33.0	486	404	82	20.3	101
New London	119	76	43	56.6	378	263	115	43.7	81
Stamford	57	44	13	29.5	334	763	-429	-56.2	165
Torrington	17	29	-12	-41.4	101	66	35	53.0	32
Waterbury	51	62	-11	-17.7	253	178	75	42.1	89

Additional data by town are on page 26.

Town LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES BY TOWN

(By Place of Residence - Not Seasonally Adjusted)

MAY 2002

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
BRIDGEPORT	**214,446**	**203,934**	**10,512**	**4.9**
Ansonia	8,449	7,895	554	6.6
Beacon Falls	2,796	2,665	131	4.7
BRIDGEPORT	**59,608**	**55,531**	**4,077**	**6.8**
Derby	6,164	5,862	302	4.9
Easton	3,256	3,143	113	3.5
Fairfield	26,109	25,233	876	3.4
Milford	25,699	24,621	1,078	4.2
Monroe	9,731	9,407	324	3.3
Oxford	4,719	4,531	188	4.0
Seymour	7,594	7,242	352	4.6
Shelton	19,754	18,955	799	4.0
Stratford	24,121	23,004	1,117	4.6
Trumbull	16,446	15,845	601	3.7
DANBURY	**108,305**	**104,988**	**3,317**	**3.1**
Bethel	9,527	9,239	288	3.0
Bridgewater	938	917	21	2.2
Brookfield	8,066	7,809	257	3.2
DANBURY	**35,732**	**34,402**	**1,330**	**3.7**
New Fairfield	6,914	6,716	198	2.9
New Milford	13,721	13,334	387	2.8
Newtown	12,237	11,897	340	2.8
Redding	4,365	4,270	95	2.2
Ridgefield	12,084	11,789	295	2.4
Roxbury	1,034	1,012	22	2.1
Sherman	1,660	1,622	38	2.3
Washington	2,026	1,980	46	2.3
DANIELSON	**34,630**	**33,165**	**1,465**	**4.2**
Brooklyn	3,951	3,838	113	2.9
Eastford	892	871	21	2.4
Hampton	1,133	1,094	39	3.4
KILLINGLY	**8,684**	**8,164**	**520**	**6.0**
Pomfret	2,155	2,109	46	2.1
Putnam	4,817	4,611	206	4.3
Scotland	884	864	20	2.3
Sterling	1,654	1,571	83	5.0
Thompson	4,679	4,463	216	4.6
Union	401	393	8	2.0
Voluntown	1,390	1,318	72	5.2
Woodstock	3,990	3,869	121	3.0
HARTFORD	**583,422**	**560,313**	**23,109**	**4.0**
Andover	1,613	1,563	50	3.1
Ashford	2,133	2,060	73	3.4
Avon	7,361	7,184	177	2.4
Barkhamsted	2,042	1,972	70	3.4
Berlin	8,895	8,594	301	3.4
Bloomfield	9,768	9,381	387	4.0
Bolton	2,660	2,603	57	2.1
Bristol	31,231	29,879	1,352	4.3

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
HARTFORD cont....				
Burlington	4,325	4,205	120	2.8
Canton	4,542	4,426	116	2.6
Chaplin	1,179	1,140	39	3.3
Colchester	6,577	6,353	224	3.4
Columbia	2,596	2,552	44	1.7
Coventry	6,062	5,857	205	3.4
Cromwell	6,718	6,539	179	2.7
Durham	3,472	3,388	84	2.4
East Granby	2,426	2,342	84	3.5
East Haddam	4,077	3,923	154	3.8
East Hampton	6,089	5,890	199	3.3
East Hartford	25,179	23,742	1,437	5.7
East Windsor	5,515	5,272	243	4.4
Ellington	6,817	6,578	239	3.5
Enfield	22,409	21,572	837	3.7
Farmington	11,040	10,717	323	2.9
Glastonbury	15,460	15,053	407	2.6
Granby	5,190	5,059	131	2.5
Haddam	4,128	4,011	117	2.8
HARTFORD	**52,084**	**48,333**	**3,751**	**7.2**
Harwinton	2,890	2,819	71	2.5
Hebron	4,314	4,186	128	3.0
Lebanon	3,297	3,168	129	3.9
Manchester	28,016	26,839	1,177	4.2
Mansfield	8,959	8,773	186	2.1
Marlborough	3,007	2,934	73	2.4
Middlefield	2,218	2,139	79	3.6
Middletown	23,588	22,774	814	3.5
New Britain	33,505	31,472	2,033	6.1
New Hartford	3,584	3,484	100	2.8
Newington	15,221	14,740	481	3.2
Plainville	9,123	8,765	358	3.9
Plymouth	6,293	6,024	269	4.3
Portland	4,534	4,391	143	3.2
Rocky Hill	9,528	9,226	302	3.2
Simsbury	11,361	11,087	274	2.4
Somers	4,014	3,892	122	3.0
Southington	20,742	20,042	700	3.4
South Windsor	13,114	12,768	346	2.6
Stafford	5,762	5,556	206	3.6
Suffield	5,781	5,595	186	3.2
Tolland	6,991	6,837	154	2.2
Vernon	16,289	15,669	620	3.8
West Hartford	27,817	27,086	731	2.6
Wethersfield	11,972	11,592	380	3.2
Willington	3,371	3,301	70	2.1
Winchester	5,801	5,496	305	5.3
Windham	9,866	9,424	442	4.5
Windsor	14,287	13,732	555	3.9
Windsor Locks	6,588	6,312	276	4.2

LABOR FORCE CONCEPTS

The **civilian labor force** comprises all state residents age 16 years and older classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with criteria described below. Excluded are members of the military and persons in institutions (correctional and mental health, for example).

The **employed** are all persons who did any work as paid employees or in their own business during the survey week, or who have worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in an enterprise operated by a family member. Persons temporarily absent from a job because of illness, bad weather, strike or for personal reasons are also counted as employed whether they were paid by their employer or were seeking other jobs.

The **unemployed** are all persons who did not work, but were available for work during the survey week (except for temporary illness) and made specific efforts to find a job in the prior four weeks. Persons waiting to be recalled to a job from which they had been laid off need not be looking for work to be classified as unemployed.

LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES BY TOWN

Town

(By Place of Residence - Not Seasonally Adjusted)

MAY 2002

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
LOWER RIVER	**12,491**	**12,135**	**356**	**2.9**
Chester	2,168	2,114	54	2.5
Deep River	2,724	2,633	91	3.3
Essex	3,321	3,229	92	2.8
Lyme	1,082	1,066	16	1.5
Westbrook	3,198	3,094	104	3.3
NEW HAVEN	**277,880**	**267,944**	**9,936**	**3.6**
Bethany	2,624	2,553	71	2.7
Branford	15,942	15,506	436	2.7
Cheshire	13,697	13,392	305	2.2
Clinton	7,517	7,300	217	2.9
East Haven	14,939	14,360	579	3.9
Guilford	11,639	11,383	256	2.2
Hamden	29,341	28,434	907	3.1
Killingworth	2,988	2,912	76	2.5
Madison	8,399	8,209	190	2.3
MERIDEN	**30,285**	**28,836**	**1,449**	**4.8**
NEW HAVEN	**57,411**	**54,633**	**2,778**	**4.8**
North Branford	8,209	7,991	218	2.7
North Haven	12,483	12,130	353	2.8
Orange	6,585	6,424	161	2.4
Wallingford	22,986	22,278	708	3.1
West Haven	28,481	27,334	1,147	4.0
Woodbridge	4,355	4,271	84	1.9
***NEW LONDON**	**140,148**	**135,212**	**4,936**	**3.5**
Bozrah	1,491	1,437	54	3.6
Canterbury	2,840	2,728	112	3.9
East Lyme	9,531	9,259	272	2.9
Franklin	1,123	1,088	35	3.1
Griswold	5,953	5,689	264	4.4
Groton	17,681	17,074	607	3.4
Ledyard	8,158	7,977	181	2.2
Lisbon	2,270	2,209	61	2.7
Montville	9,951	9,604	347	3.5
NEW LONDON	**13,392**	**12,748**	**644**	**4.8**
No. Stonington	2,972	2,891	81	2.7
NORWICH	**19,166**	**18,359**	**807**	**4.2**
Old Lyme	3,920	3,791	129	3.3
Old Saybrook	5,955	5,785	170	2.9
Plainfield	8,927	8,447	480	5.4
Preston	2,609	2,531	78	3.0
Salem	2,081	2,022	59	2.8
Sprague	1,694	1,621	73	4.3
Stonington	9,909	9,708	201	2.0
Waterford	10,523	10,241	282	2.7

*Connecticut portion only. For whole MSA, including Rhode Island towns, see below.

NEW LONDON	**156,624**	**151,336**	**5,288**	**3.4**
Hopkinton, RI	4,209	4,131	78	1.9
Westerly, RI	12,267	11,993	274	2.2

LMA/TOWNS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	%
STAMFORD	**189,184**	**183,670**	**5,514**	**2.9**
Darien	9,365	9,158	207	2.2
Greenwich	30,759	30,030	729	2.4
New Canaan	9,287	9,098	189	2.0
NORWALK	**47,508**	**45,949**	**1,559**	**3.3**
STAMFORD	**64,735**	**62,533**	**2,202**	**3.4**
Weston	4,695	4,602	93	2.0
Westport	13,979	13,648	331	2.4
Wilton	8,857	8,652	205	2.3
TORRINGTON	**38,879**	**37,500**	**1,379**	**3.5**
Canaan**	697	685	12	1.7
Colebrook	785	774	11	1.4
Cornwall	790	777	13	1.6
Goshen	1,340	1,311	29	2.2
Hartland	993	968	25	2.5
Kent**	2,044	2,004	40	2.0
Litchfield	4,353	4,253	100	2.3
Morris	1,131	1,089	42	3.7
Norfolk	1,071	1,041	30	2.8
North Canaan**	2,139	2,107	32	1.5
Salisbury**	2,352	2,316	36	1.5
Sharon**	1,956	1,943	13	0.7
TORRINGTON	**18,549**	**17,567**	**982**	**5.3**
Warren	678	664	14	2.1
WATERBURY	**114,825**	**108,532**	**6,293**	**5.5**
Bethlehem	1,897	1,851	46	2.4
Middlebury	3,310	3,201	109	3.3
Naugatuck	16,383	15,565	818	5.0
Prospect	4,691	4,505	186	4.0
Southbury	6,757	6,542	215	3.2
Thomaston	4,096	3,908	188	4.6
WATERBURY	**51,856**	**48,173**	**3,683**	**7.1**
Watertown	12,144	11,597	547	4.5
Wolcott	8,637	8,289	348	4.0
Woodbury	5,056	4,903	153	3.0

Not Seasonally Adjusted				
CONNECTICUT	1,714,200	1,647,400	66,800	3.9
UNITED STATES	142,253,000	134,365,000	7,888,000	5.5
Seasonally Adjusted				
CONNECTICUT	1,714,100	1,650,700	63,400	3.7
UNITED STATES	142,769,000	134,417,000	8,351,000	5.8

**The Bureau of Labor Statistics has identified these five towns as a separate area to report labor force data. For the convenience of our data users, data for these towns are included in the Torrington LMA. For the same purpose, data for the town of Thompson, which is officially part of the Worcester, MA MSA, is included in the Danielson LMA.

LABOR FORCE CONCEPTS (Continued)

The **unemployment rate** represents the number unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force.

With the exception of those persons temporarily absent from a job or waiting to be recalled to one, persons with no job and who are not actively looking for one are counted as "not in the labor force".

Over the course of a year, the size of the labor force and the levels of employment undergo fluctuations due to such seasonal events as changes in weather, reduced or expanded production, harvests, major holidays and the opening and closing of schools. Because these seasonal events follow a regular pattern each year, their influence on statistical trends can be eliminated by adjusting the monthly statistics. **Seasonal Adjustment** makes it easier to observe cyclical and other nonseasonal developments.

Town HOUSING PERMIT ACTIVITY BY TOWN

TOWN	MAY	YR TO DATE		TOWN	MAY	YR TO DATE		TOWN	MAY	YR TO DATE	
	2002	2002	2001		2002	2002	2001		2002	2002	2001
Andover	4	6	2	Griswold	3	15	19	Preston	2	7	7
Ansonia	3	8	9	Groton	8	26	28	Prospect	2	9	17
Ashford	2	11	7	Guilford	10	34	25	Putnam	2	6	5
Avon	9	49	41	Haddam	3	16	11	Redding	6	23	11
Barkhamsted	1	5	5	Hamden	17	74	60	Ridgefield	11	24	26
Beacon Falls	1	8	11	Hampton	2	7	7	Rocky Hill	10	63	24
Berlin	25	58	29	Hartford	7	36	34	Roxbury	3	7	12
Bethany	2	10	1	Hartland	0	2	3	Salem	3	8	3
Bethel	2	35	18	Harwinton	9	16	8	Salisbury	0	5	5
Bethlehem	4	7	8	Hebron	4	15	16	Scotland	1	7	4
Bloomfield	7	28	12	Kent	2	6	3	Seymour	19	51	18
Bolton	2	2	7	Killingly	7	21	16	Sharon	1	7	2
Bozrah	1	2	9	Killingworth	1	17	22	Shelton	14	81	46
Branford	5	25	22	Lebanon	7	20	16	Sherman	4	10	15
Bridgeport	4	25	33	Ledyard	4	37	20	Simsbury	1	17	9
Bridgewater	1	3	3	Lisbon	2	9	8	Somers	5	22	20
Bristol	13	52	49	Litchfield	1	12	8	South Windsor	13	102	17
Brookfield	3	24	12	Lyme	1	7	2	Southbury	22	52	19
Brooklyn	6	18	17	Madison	4	14	26	Southington	22	94	86
Burlington	4	30	16	Manchester	6	22	52	Sprague	1	3	2
Canaan	0	0	1	Mansfield	8	23	14	Stafford	5	11	14
Canterbury	2	15	10	Marlborough	1	9	15	Stamford	20	148	360
Canton	5	21	14	Meriden	13	37	16	Sterling	1	7	7
Chaplin	2	7	6	Middlebury	3	10	12	Stonington	11	37	19
Cheshire	9	32	26	Middlefield	1	4	4	Stratford	2	14	7
Chester	2	6	3	Middletown	20	72	63	Suffield	4	24	19
Clinton	10	70	24	Milford	14	58	73	Thomaston	1	13	15
Colchester	11	26	34	Monroe	2	10	13	Thompson	4	13	20
Colebrook	0	2	3	Montville	2	23	18	Tolland	11	47	31
Columbia	4	10	4	Morris	2	8	4	Torrington	3	31	17
Cornwall	1	5	2	Naugatuck	2	22	17	Trumbull	10	50	22
Coventry	6	23	18	New Britain	2	6	2	Union	1	2	3
Cromwell	5	19	28	New Canaan	0	20	21	Vernon	19	68	59
Danbury	11	124	112	New Fairfield	4	9	7	Voluntown	1	6	7
Darien	4	16	15	New Hartford	7	16	20	Wallingford	24	57	45
Deep River	0	2	7	New Haven	1	17	17	Warren	1	3	5
Derby	1	6	13	New London	8	8	0	Washington	0	3	2
Durham	6	27	16	New Milford	9	55	61	Waterbury	4	31	24
East Granby	3	13	10	Newington	6	19	27	Waterford	3	18	40
East Haddam	9	28	23	Newtown	17	76	75	Watertown	7	31	23
East Hampton	12	37	29	Norfolk	0	0	2	West Hartford	8	14	33
East Hartford	0	1	3	North Branford	9	22	11	West Haven	4	15	16
East Haven	4	23	29	North Canaan	2	3	3	Westbrook	6	19	11
East Lyme	8	29	23	North Haven	3	19	46	Weston	3	13	11
East Windsor	7	16	21	North Stonington	4	14	13	Westport	7	29	28
Eastford	1	4	3	Norwalk	8	45	273	Wethersfield	2	13	12
Easton	2	7	12	Norwich	41	70	4	Willington	1	11	17
Ellington	7	42	33	Old Lyme	4	14	12	Wilton	2	11	12
Enfield	7	19	8	Old Saybrook	4	14	9	Winchester	2	8	2
Essex	4	13	20	Orange	2	7	7	Windham	1	16	6
Fairfield	8	32	17	Oxford	12	38	30	Windsor	5	18	15
Farmington	4	28	47	Plainfield	8	24	16	Windsor Locks	3	10	11
Franklin	0	5	3	Plainville	3	9	3	Wolcott	6	66	27
Glastonbury	8	48	48	Plymouth	4	25	20	Woodbridge	3	13	11
Goshen	4	17	8	Pomfret	6	17	12	Woodbury	0	12	16
Granby	7	27	23	Portland	8	23	25	Woodstock	6	24	22
Greenwich	13	52	43								

For further information on the housing permit data, contact Kolie Chang of DECD at (860) 270-8167.

BUSINESS STARTS AND TERMINATIONS
Registrations and terminations of business entities as recorded with the Secretary of the State and the Connecticut Department of Labor (DOL) are an indication of new business formation and activity. DOL business starts include new employers which have become liable for unemployment insurance taxes during the quarter, as well as new establishments opened by existing employers. DOL business terminations are those accounts discontinued due to inactivity (no employees) or business closure, and accounts for individual business establishments that are closed by still active employers. The Secretary of the State registrations include limited liability companies, limited liability partnerships, and foreign-owned (out-of-state) and domestic-owned (in-state) corporations.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
The Consumer Price Index (CPI), computed and published by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, is a measure of the average change in prices over time in a fixed market basket of goods and services. It is based on prices of food, clothing, shelter, fuels, transportation fares, charges for doctors' and dentists' services, drugs and other goods and services that people buy for their day-to-day living. The Northeast region is comprised of the New England states, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

EMPLOYMENT COST INDEX
The Employment Cost Index (ECI) covers both wages and salaries and employer costs for employee benefits for all occupations and establishments in both the private nonfarm sector and state and local government. The ECI measures employers' labor costs free from the influences of employment shifts among industries and occupations. The base period for all data is June 1989 when the ECI is 100.

HOURS AND EARNINGS ESTIMATES
Production worker earnings and hours estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month. Average hourly earnings are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

INDIAN GAMING DATA
Indian Gaming Payments are amounts received by the State as a result of the slot compact with the two Federally recognized tribes in Connecticut, which calls for 25 percent of net slot receipts to be remitted to the State. Indian Gaming Slots are the total net revenues from slot machines only received by the two Federally recognized Indian tribes.

INITIAL CLAIMS
Average weekly initial claims are calculated by dividing the total number of new claims for unemployment insurance received in the month by the number of weeks in the month. A minor change in methodology took effect with data published in the March 1997 issue of the DIGEST. Data have been revised back to January 1980.

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
Primarily a measure of unemployment insurance program activity, the insured unemployment rate is the 13-week average of the number of people claiming unemployment benefits divided by the number of workers covered by the unemployment insurance system.

LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES
Labor force estimates are a measure of the work status of people who live in Connecticut. Prepared under the direction of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the statewide estimates are the product of a multiple variable coefficient regression model, which uses results from the Current Population Survey (CPS), a monthly survey of Connecticut households, counts of claimants for unemployment benefits, and establishment employment estimates. Due to the small size of the sample taken in Connecticut, the CPS results are subject to significant sampling error and produce considerable month-to-month fluctuations in estimates derived from the sample. In general, the CPS estimates, at the 90 percent confidence level, have an error range of about 1.5 percentage points on a rate of 6.0 percent. An accepted method for calculating the error range for model estimates is currently not available. Labor force data, reflecting persons employed by place of residence, are not directly comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. In the labor force estimates, workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. The labor force data also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics and the self-employed. Because of these conceptual differences, total labor force employment is almost always different from nonfarm wage and salary employment.

LABOR MARKET AREAS
All Labor Market Areas in Connecticut except three are federally designated areas for developing labor statistics. Industry employment data for the Danielson, Lower River and Torrington Labor Market Areas are prepared exclusively by the Connecticut Department of Labor, following the same statistical procedures used to prepare estimates for the other Labor Market Areas, which are developed in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics has identified the five towns of Canaan, Kent, North Canaan, Salisbury and Sharon as a separate area for reporting labor force data. For the convenience of our data users, data for these towns are included in the Torrington Labor Market Area. For the same purpose, data for the town of Thompson, which is officially part of the Worcester Metropolitan Statistical Area, are included in the Danielson Labor Market Area. Also, data for Hopkinton and Westerly, Rhode Island are included in the New London Labor Market Area.

LEADING AND COINCIDENT EMPLOYMENT INDICES
The leading employment index is a composite of six individual largely employment-related series -- the average workweek of manufacturing production and construction workers, Hartford help-wanted advertising index, short-duration (less than 15 weeks) unemployment rate, initial claims for unemployment insurance, total housing permits, and Moody's BAA corporate bond yield. While not employment-sector variables, housing permits are closely related to construction employment and the corporate bond yield adds important information about the movement in interest rates. The coincident employment index is a composite indicator of four individual employment-related series -- the total unemployment rate, nonfarm employment (employer survey), total employment (state residents employed measured by a household survey), and the insured unemployment rate. All data are seasonally adjusted and come from the Connecticut Labor Department, the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, and the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES
Nonfarm employment estimates are derived from a survey of businesses to measure *jobs* by industry. The estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Excluded from these estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees and unpaid family workers. In some cases, due to space constraints, all industry estimates are not shown. Call (860) 263-6275 for a more comprehensive breakout of nonfarm employment estimates.

UI COVERED WAGES
UI covered wages is the total amount paid to those employees who are covered under the Connecticut's Unemployment Insurance (UI) law for services performed during the quarter. The fluctuations in the 1992-93 period reflect the effect of the changes in the tax law and the massive restructuring in the state's economy.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS AT A GLANCE

(Percent change from prior year; see pages 6-10 for reference months or quarters)

Leading Employment Index ..... +0.3
Coincident Employment Index ..... -2.7
Leading General Drift Indicator ..... +0.8
Coincident General Drift Indicator . -0.4
Business Barometer ..... +0.2
Business Climate Index ..... +4.2

Total Nonfarm Employment ..... -0.5

Unemployment ..... +0.6*
Labor Force ..... -0.3
Employed ..... -0.9
Unemployed ..... +20.1

Average Weekly Initial Claims ..... +21.5
Help Wanted Index -- Hartford ..... -32.0
Average Ins. Unempl. Rate ..... +1.10*

Average Weekly Hours, Mfg ..... -0.7
Average Hourly Earnings, Mfg ..... +1.1
Average Weekly Earnings, Mfg ..... +0.4
CT Mfg. Production Index ..... -7.4
Production Worker Hours ..... -8.2
Industrial Electricity Sales ..... -9.8

Personal Income ..... -0.2
UI Covered Wages ..... +1.4

Business Activity
New Housing Permits ..... +13.8
Electricity Sales ..... -4.2
Retail Sales ..... +4.4
Construction Contracts Index ..... +32.1
New Auto Registrations ..... +33.9
Air Cargo Tons ..... +1.0
Exports ..... -8.8

Business Starts
Secretary of the State ..... +14.9
Dept. of Labor ..... -12.9

Business Terminations
Secretary of the State ..... -13.5
Dept. of Labor ..... -70.2

State Revenues ..... -9.2
Corporate Tax ..... -22.1
Personal Income Tax ..... +264.9
Real Estate Conveyance Tax ..... +26.7
Sales & Use Tax ..... -5.7
Indian Gaming Payments ..... +13.7

**Percentage point change; **Less than 0.05 percent; NA = Not Available*

Tourism and Travel
Info Center Visitors ..... +16.7
Attraction Visitors ..... +13.4
Air Passenger Count ..... -11.0
Indian Gaming Slots ..... +14.2
Travel and Tourism Index ..... +9.3

Employment Cost Index (U.S.)
Total ..... +3.9
Wages & Salaries ..... +3.5
Benefit Costs ..... +4.8

Consumer Prices
Connecticut ..... +4.3
U.S. City Average ..... +1.2
Northeast Region ..... +1.7
NY-NJ-Long Island ..... +2.2
Boston-Brockton-Nashua ..... +2.0

Consumer Confidence
Connecticut ..... -6.5
New England ..... -7.6
U.S. ..... -5.4

Interest Rates
Prime ..... -2.49*
Conventional Mortgage ..... -0.34*

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